The Meridian Weekly News.

VOL X. MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1895 NO 29

DISTRESSING DISEASES OF THE SKIN

Instantly Relieved and Speedily Cured by

Cuticura

SOOTHING CURES TREATMENT

Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle anointings of CUTICURA (ointment), and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT (the new blood purifier)

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, Mass.

How to Cure Skin Diseases, 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials, mailed free.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

THE COTTON CROP

Commissioner Stone That the Crop in Alabama and Tennessee Is In Bad Condition.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 5.—Col. Hector D. Lane, Alabama's Agricultural Commissioner and president of the American Cotton Growers' Protective Association, arrived here tonight from a tour of inspection over the cotton fields in Tennessee and Alabama. He stated to your correspondent that from the latest observation he made personally and from many letters received during the last few days, he is more than ever convinced that the cotton crop in the Southern States, including Texas, is in a far worse condition than on the 10th of last month, when he issued his last circular. He said: "I am not only prepared to substantiate my former report, but am going to further reduce the estimate as to yield than given. The boll worm, the caterpillars and rust have since done sad havoc in the cotton fields of Alabama and some of the adjacent States, reducing the output from even last month's estimates very considerably, and as to that there is no doubt. I feel very much encouraged by the letters I am receiving, sustaining my views, and that my advice will be acted upon by many I have no doubt."

Eminent chemists have set their seal of approval on Price's Baking Powder.

Daleville Dots.

The dewy twilights are lengthening and the fruitage, with its deepening tints, bring us tidings that fields and meadows are waiting for the reapers.

"Fragrant odors fill the air;
Beauty abideth everywhere.
While upon her joyous way
Comes the lovely Autumn day."

Our school, under the guidance of Professors Huddleston, Phillips, Cooper and Meacham, with our gifted musician, Mrs Addie Huddleston Phillips, presiding over the department of music, will open the 16th inst. A large number of students are expected and the prospects are that the coming session will be one of prosperity and success.

Mr John Shumate is erecting a neat storehouse near his dwelling on "Front street."

Telephone communication with Meridian and Lookhart is a marked improvement.

A new enclosure surrounds the beautiful college campus.

The 16 to 1 discussion has found its way even to our quiet hamlet.

THE NEWS—Daily and Weekly, bringing the news of the outside world from the flourishing "Queen City of the East," is read with interest by all.

Miss Vera Cochran visited the city last week.

Profs Huddleston and Phillips went on a prospecting tour to Alabama and other points a few days since.

Mr. Will Bonitz, of Bustamonte, was in the village Sunday evening.

Mr Peyton Phillips, of Pickens, Miss., is visiting his brother, Prof F F Phillips.

Sunday at 8 p. m. Rev D G W Ellis delivered a forcible sermon.

Mrs G Bennett, of Hattiesburg, is visiting Major Jones' family.

Crops in this section, as a general thing, are sorry. Corn very good but cotton almost a failure.

If the king of the southern market brings a fair price this season, the farmers may manage to keep their heads above the financial tide.

VIOLET.

Daleville, Miss.

Died.

Joseph Williams, infant son of F W and Ida J Brundigan died at the residence of its parents on Eighth street, Saturday evening at 7 o'clock. Burial at Catholic Cemetery this evening at 3 o'clock. The parents have the sympathy of THE NEWS in the loss of their loved one.

REFUTED!

The Populits Charges Met and Answered By

THE DEMOCRATIC STANDARD-BEARER.

Senator McLaurin's Masterly Speech at Ellisville Last Saturday.

ELLISVILLE, Miss, Sept 7.—A joint debate between Capt Burkitt, Populite, and Hon A J McLaurin, Democrat, took place at the court house in Ellisville today. There was an immense crowd present. McLaurin led off in a speech of one hour and a half, Burkitt following, and each then having a fifteen minute rejoinder.

In his opening speech McLaurin showed up Burkitt in his true light, and he and his crowd were terribly lashed. McLaurin said in substance that since Capt. Burkitt deserted the Democratic party, in July, 1892, he has not only bitterly assailed his old party associates and the Democratic party, often for matters for which he himself was largely responsible. His whole political course has been tinted with insincerity and disingenuousness—insincere because he has imposed upon his followers by reckless appeals to their passions and prejudices, to stir them up against the Democratic party for acts of the Democratic party which redound almost exclusively to their benefit; disingenuous because he has withheld part of the truth. He institutes a comparison between the Democratic and Republican administrations since reconstruction and asserts that the Democratic administrations have cost more money than the Republican. In the figures which he presents he makes no allowance for the fact that in the Republican administration the expenses of the common schools were paid by the counties and were not included in the disbursements for the State; the Democratic administration large proportion of the disbursement was for common schools.

Compare the first year of the administration of the Republican party after reconstruction with the last year of the Democratic administration. In 1870, the first year after reconstruction, which was under

A REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION

of the State government, the appropriations for defraying the expenses of the State government were more than $877,000 This does not include expenses of repairing the capitol, Governor's mansion and for the universities, nor for the asylums, nor for anything else other than the expenses of the State government. The appropriations for the expenses of the State government for the year 1895 amount to $156,750. This does not include the interest on school funds nor the support of the charitable institutions of the State, nor the support of the educational institutions nor the interest on the public debt, but it is the amount appropriated to defray the expenses of the State's government, and should be compared with the amount appropriated to defray the expenses of the State government in 1870. This is a fair way to test the relative economy or extravagance of the two administrations You will see that the appropriations under Democratic administrations for defraying the expenses of the State government are less than one half what they were for the same purpose under Republican administration. It must be remembered also that the population now is nearly double what it was then

At the first session of the first Republican administration after reconstruction, the Legislature passed an act for the issuance of $500,000 of certificates of indebtedness and in the same act provided for the issuance of $500,000 of bonds, bearing 8 per cent interest, to retire them. This is found in the acts of 1870, from pages 19 to 24. Nine hundred and twenty-three thousands five hundred dollars of the appropriations for 1895 are for the common schools of the State, which are now kept up by the State instead of the counties. The State tax for 1895, which includes this $923,500, is five mills on the dollar. In 1870 the State tax was five mills on the dollar, and it did not include any of the school fund, because that was paid out of the county funds. The State tax levied in 1870 was five mills. In 1870 an act was passed for the issuance of bonds to the amount of $ millions of dollars more. This is in addition to the $500,000 bonds, the issuance for which was provided by the act of 1870. In addition to the five mills tax there was provided in the act of 1870 that there should be levied for the payment of the interest and the principal of this million of dollars of bonds a tax of one and a half mills on the dollar. No mention has been made of the tax which had been previously levied of five mills, but it stood as a tax to raise revenue to defray the running expenses of the government. It had failed to do so.

A million more bonds were issued and a tax of one and a half mills on the dollar levied to pay them. That makes six and a half mills on the dollar.

In 1874, on the 28th day of March, an act was passed for the issuance of another $1,500,000 of bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent, on those preceding it were doing, and an additional levy of two and a half mills on the dollar for the payment of those last named bonds, making nine mills on the dollar. These did not include

ONE DOLLAR OF THE SCHOOL TAXES.

For the year 1895 the levy was five mills on the dollar as previously shown very little more than half the levy in 1874, and yet these five mills on the dollar in 1895 includes the amount required by the State to conduct the public schools.

Whether or not the man is sincere or ingenuous who, having been in public life these many years, and therefore is presumed to be cognizant of these facts, will assert that there is as much extravagance to be found in the Democratic administration as in the Republican administration. I have contented myself with the fact that Capt Burkitt in all these years denounced the Ames and Alcorn administrations and supported the present Democratic administration as a complete refutation of all that he has said on this subject, but I preferred to call attention to some of these figures. I might now even say that under the administration of the Republican party there were twenty chancellors paid $3,500 each, $70,000. Under the present administration seven chancellors are paid $2,750 each, $19,250. This is but one illustration out of many of the like kind that can be given.

In the Populite platform adopted at Jackson they declare for the abolition of the office of Land Commissioner. That office was created by the Legislature of 1892, as will be found on page 481 of the House Journal of 1892. Of the seventeen Populites voted to create the office and three voted against it. The seventeen who voted to create it were Anderson, Burkitt, Carr, Cotten, Fowler, Gardner, Harper, King, Madison, Morris, Newman, Nix, Sterling, Smith, Sykes, of Lauderdale, and Wyatt. Only three Populites voted against it. Another illustration of the depth of Capt Burkitt's political convictions. Let me read:

"Whereas, the administration has given a fair trial of the Populist party and met the expectations of the country; that he has faithfully redeemed the pledges made by him to the American people and diligently endeavored to comply with every condition of the platform on which he was elected; that he has executed the duties of his great office, showing favoritism to no class, industry or pursuits of his countrymen, and with strict impartiality to all; that we emphatically indorse his recommendation touching tariff reform and the finances of the country; therefore,

"Be it resolved, That the Democracy of Mississippi, in convention assembled, do hereby instruct our delegates to the national convention, for him to cast the vote of this State, and to advocate a declaration of principles in accordance with the recommendations made in his message of December 6, 1887. We approve, without qualification, Mr. Cleveland's leading before Congress, and applaud the course of our Representatives who have given it a hearty and unanimous support; that we congratulate the people of Mississippi on the elevation of

ONE OF HER DISTINGUISHED SONS

to the Supreme Court Bench of the United States; that the course of our distinguished Senators, George and Walthall, is entitled to the full measure of our approbation, and the same is extended them."

This paper which I have just read was the report of the State Democratic Convention of Mississippi on May 28, 1888, unanimously reported by the committee on resolutions, of which committee Capt Burkitt was a member. Again, on June 8, 1892, when he was a member of the committee on resolutions of the State Democratic convention of Mississippi, the following resolutions were unanimously reported by that committee, and he is responsible for it as he is for the other:

"We indorse the administration of Grover Cleveland, which demonstrates the fidelity of the party to its pledges and its full worthiness of the American people."

Capt. Burkitt, up to the 5th of June, 1892, was not only a member of the Democratic party, but was one of its leaders. He was familiar with its history and supported it. Further than that, after the convention at Chicago had nominated Mr Cleveland and laid down its platform, Capt Burkitt not only indorsed the nomination, but indorsed the platform.

Implying on the Appeal-Avalanche, when they made the charge that the financial plank in the platform at Chicago meant nothing—that it was not even a straddle—Hon Charles Scott, chairman, of which Capt. Burkitt was the secretary, had this to say:

"The Democratic party has put the wording of this plank of the platform, but it has a better opinion of it than its big city contemporary. It does declare straight for the repeal of the prohibitory 10 per cent tax on State bank issues, and this journal believes such a step would go a long way toward the abolition of national banks and the organization of a system which would give the people more money and a lower rate of interest."

Then speaking of Mr Cleveland in the same paper June 29, 1892, he says: "The Messenger, so long as it remains the organ of the State Alliance, cannot, from the nature of our Alliance constitution and laws, be a partisan political journal, but is propose from time to time in a conservative, respectful manner, to present the views of its editor on questions and issues arising in the coming campaign."

"And just here we desire to say to those of our Alliance friends who assert there is no difference between Harrison and Cleveland that they speak without reflection. While Mr Cleveland is not all we wish in a presidential candidate, there is, in our judgment, such a great difference, in many respects, that we are surprised to hear any Southern man make the statement quoted above, and we do not understand how a Mississippian could hesitate a moment in making a choice between them. If the platforms on which the two stand were identical we should vote for Cleveland, because we have always voted for the Democratic nominee, but we wish to know there was a wide margin between the expenses of the government under Cleveland and the billion dollar Congress; because we know Cleveland will veto the private and dependent pensions steals which Harrison encouraged; because we know Cleveland favors home rule and Harrison upholds the force bill; because we believe Cleveland is honest and his opponent to be the pliant tool of the

GREEDIEST AND MOST CORRUPT

political combination of spoil-hunters, monolists and centralizationists that have ever cursed this or any other country."

Now, then, after his indorsement of the nominee and the platform on the 28th of June, 1892, he on the 27th of July, 1892, published this in his paper: "The the parties desire to do the bidding of Wall street rather than to promote the public good seemed to me to be almost certain. When Cleveland was nominated, and when the platform was put forward it was apparent to the more casual observer of American politics that there was little in it to inspire hope in the breast of the earnest reformer."

Let any man reconcile his statement on the 28th of June with his statement on the 27th of July, as to the motives which prompted him. His insincerity is again found in his attack upon the tariff law of 1894. You have seen that he indorsed the Mills bill, and the very features which he condemns in the law of 1894 were contained exactly in the Mills bill. His assailment of the present law and his attempt to ridicule it is not because of his objection to it, but because the Populite party in the United States Senate opposed it and in doing so they showed hostility to the great masses of the country and took side with the monopolizers. He wants to make some apology for this. When the bill was before the committee of conference and they had failed to agree, and it was returned to the Senate with the report of the Senate members of that committee, the House at last discovered that it was impossible to obtain any other concessions from the Senate and they were ready to concur in the amendments of the Senate.

There was a motion made in the Senate to recommit the bill to the conference committee. If that motion prevailed the House would call the bill from the committee and adopt the Senate amendments and the bill would become the law of the land, with all of its reduction on tariff taxation. If the motion to refer the bill to the conference committee failed the bill would be lost and the McKinley law with its exorbitant tariff taxation would remain the law of the land. So that all those who voted for the motion were in favor of high tariff protection for the benefit of monopolies against the masses. In the vote the five Populite Senators voted solidly against the motion. The vote was a tie and the Vice-President of the United States cast the deciding vote in favor of the motion. The motion prevailed, the bill was recommitted to the conference committee, was taken from the committee by the House of Representatives, the Senate amendments adopted and it became a law. That law contained the income tax, which the Populites pretended to favor, but

WHICH THEY VOTED TO DEFEAT.

It reduced taxation on nearly all of the articles that are used by the common masses of the people it put a begging end to the $100 bills to the people of the United States and large sums of money to the people of Mississippi. It reduced the tariff on nearly all of the articles that are used by the common people of the South, on clothing and the necessities of life generally. It destroyed trusts, combinations and conspiracies, and saved a penalty against those who were guilty. Yet with these beneficent provisions contained in it the Populites voted against it, and if we passed by Democratic votes. This is the reason Capt Burkitt attempts to belittle it, when in 1888 he had in a State convention indorsed a bill that did not give as much relief as this, but which contained many provisions exactly like this, and especially the provisions which he belittles and attempts to ridicule.

Democrats who have quit their party and joined the Populites have made a fearful mistake. The country cannot hope for anything from the Populite party—born in July, 1892, three years old, and now hopelessly divided. In this State they advocate the subtreasury, but on the 19th day of last January, in a speech in the Senate of the United States delivered by Senator Allen, of Nebraska, the ablest man of the Populite party, and their admitted leader, he compiled what he said was the platform of the Populite party in thirteen articles and left out both the subtreasury scheme and the ownership of railroads by the government

In speaking of the subtreasury on page 1832 of the Congressional Record, he said this language: "The great mass of the Populite people country have never believed in the practicability of the subtreasury scheme, and it has never been advocated in the chamber or in the other branches of Congress."

Speaking further on page 1237, he says that "the national executive committee and the State executive committees impliedly repudiated that doctrine, and not one member of Congress in either branch believes in it, or has ever advocated it."

On page 1236 he says: "I have never heard a representative man in any convention or at any other place advocate the doctrine of the subtreasury scheme in my section of the country. There has never been a representative in either branch of Congress who has advocated it as a substantial feature of Populistic faith."

On this fundamental principle of the Populite party the North-west and the State of Mississippi are divided. Again, on the two planks of the Populite party of the West and South are widely at variance on the proposition to repeal the 10 per cent tax on State bank issues. I have shown in the quotation from the Chickasaw Messenger that Capt Burkitt favors the repeal of that law. Senator Allen, on page 1233 of the Record, when it was charged by Senator George that the motive for keeping the law for a tax of 10 per cent on the issue of State banks on the statute was to perhaps [illegible] bank issues replied:

"I would keep the law on the statute book for that sole motive alone."

When we find this new party thus hopelessly divided in the West and South on the fundamental principles of its existence there can be no hope to the Democrat of Mississippi, or to the Populite in Mississippi, of any good being accomplished by dividing the old Democratic party in this State, but there is danger of its being made a prey to the enemies, not only of the State but of the entire country.

It was evident that Capt Burkitt was greatly out-matched and felt keenly the false attitude he was in. Capt. Burkitt is a member of the People's party, out did not deny the allegations against him. He claimed to have nothing against the Democracy as a whole, and yet he tried to preach that the Populites had the true doctrine. On the whole it was, perhaps, the grandest effort of Mr McLaurin's life, and the people here, where he is a great favorite, are naturally jubilant —Times-Democrat Special.

Enduring are the World's Fair honors gained by Price's Baking Powder.

Closing of Protracted Meeting in Heidelberg, Miss.

To the Editor of The News.

The Baptist protracted meeting that has been in progress in this place since Sunday morning last, will close today or tomorrow. Dr J W Lee, of Greenada, one of the leading young preachers of the South, has been doing the preaching—two sermons a day, and otherwise aiding the pastor, J R Farish, of Meridian. His sermons are able and eloquent, and full of the gospel. He seems, in his preaching, to know nothing but Christ and Him crucified, as the hope of a lost and ruined world. Long may he live to preach the old time gospel.

Heidelberg, Miss., Sept 5, 1895.

Mississippi College.

It will no doubt be a source of great satisfaction to the many friends of Mississippi College to learn, through the columns of THE NEWS, that her many and marked improvements are nearing completion. By the morning of the 18th inst., she will be ready to open her doors and will welcome the hundred hope that now promise her patronage.

Let every boy, both new and old, come in with a hearty shake of congratulation for our new president for his already good school interests and the great good he has met with a good, honest, earnest year's work.

COMMENCEMENT.

Clinton, Sept. 6, 1895.

CUT HIS THROAT.

The Sheriff of Marshall County Attempts Suicide.

NO CAUSE ASSIGNED FOR THE DEED.

Committed Just After a Settlement With the Supervisors.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Sept. 5.—Marshall county's sheriff, Robert A. McWilliams, is dying, with his blood on his own hands. The premeditated and awful manner in which he attempted to end his existence has horrified the people of Holly Springs. The Board of Supervisors were in session in the chancery clerk's office at 2 o'clock, while a terrible rain and thunder storm prevailed. One of the supervisors remarked that the office roof was leaking. This surprised the clerk, who looked up, and lo, a crimson stream of blood trickled down the white wall from the ceiling above. "It is blood!" was the cry, and the supervisors rushed to the sheriff's office for the key to the courtroom. No one was in the office and the key could not be found. They leaped up the stairway and finding the door locked broke it open. A revolting sight greeted them. Weltering in his own blood lay Sheriff McWilliams. On his left hand was a handcuff locked round the leg of a table. His ankles were shackled tight together. A razor, red with blood, lay by him, his throat from ear to ear was cut, and his life fast ebbing out. When the men stooped over him one of them remarked: "He is not dead." "No," was the sheriff's cool reply. "Give me my pistol and let me finish it." His pistol and glasses were laying on the table near by.

"Why have you done this deed, Bob?" asked Deputy Sheriff Howard.

"Oh, it had to be done," he said, "You don't know; I want to die."

By this time, which was only a few moments, all the doctors in town were rushing into the courtroom. When they attempted to touch the blood he asked them to stop and let him die. A few minutes later he sank into unconsciousness.

His wife and children were summoned and frantically rushed to the scene of horror. He had been laid upon one of the courtroom tables with his coat under his head. Men, crowds of men, silent with ghastly fears, stood aside as the wife and children knelt around the dying man. Their groans and prayers mingled with the raging storm without. The scene was terrible, and those present will never forget the beautiful tear-stained face of Mrs McWilliams, nor her soft, sweet voice of prayer in the ears of her dying husband. Strong men turned aside to hide their tears as his children pleaded with him just to say one word to them.

At this hour (7:30 p. m.) he still breathes, but the doctors all say he cannot live much longer. There is not a shadow of hope for his life. He went from his office to dinner about 1 o'clock. His daughter, Miss Jennie, says he was in the best of spirits. She asked him if she could go with him to the office and skelat him in some writing. "No," was his reply. "I won't need you this evening." Mrs McWilliams asked him as he was starting if he was not going to take his afternoon nap. "No," he replied, "the Board of Supervisors are in session, and I must be there."

Chancery Clerk S H Prier said that when he reached the court house he stepped into his office and told him to take out his receipts, that he had the money ready to pay them. He went immediately up stairs to the room courtroom, and the door and committed the awful deed. He has been in bad health for some time and his friends believe mental depression was the cause of his rash act.

Mr McWilliams has been sheriff of Marshall county eight years. He was defeated for the Circuit Court clerkship at the last primary election and was very much troubled over it. As far as is known his books and accounts are correct and the cause of his suicide is a mystery to most everyone. He has enjoyed the happiest homes in Holly Springs.

At 8:55 o'clock McWilliams was still alive. The doctors are making every effort to save his life. The severe thunder rain has been closed over by clotted blood, which has stopped the bleeding. He still lies like a dead man, unconscious. Dr Hill thinks if he can be kept alive twenty-four hours he will be able to stand the closing of the veins. To attempt it now would mean instant death. It is impossible to remove him to his residence. His family and friends are watching by him in the courtroom.

STRUNG UP.

West Weaver Pays the Usually Penalty in Georgia.

WARRENTON, Ga., Sept. 2.—West Weaver, a twenty-year-old negro, who was caught in the room of a little daughter of Mr J M Spence, a prominent white man, was lynched here early this morning. The screams of the child brought the family to her room and Weaver was recognized. He escaped, but was soon caught by a posse. He acknowledged the crime and said that another negro, who was keeping watch for him, was in the plot. Both were placed in jail. Early this morning Weaver was taken out and hanged.

Don't be afraid to eat hot biscuit when cooked with Dr. Price's Baking Powder.

A GEORGIA SUICIDE.

A Prominent Citizen of Columbus Stabs Himself to the Heart.

WARM SPRINGS, Sept. 3.—Thos. S. Speer, a prominent citizen of Columbus, stabbed himself to the heart last night and died this morning. He was here with members of his family. He was sixty-five years old, a prominent churchman and was at one time very wealthy, but had lost his property and was despondent. Mr Speer was a native of Connecticut, but came to Georgia before the war and was a gallant Confederate soldier.

Mechanics' Aid, B. & L. Association.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the stockholders of the M. A., B. & L. Association was held at the office, 2314 Fourth street, Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Quite a favorable report of the year's business was presented by the secretary, showing resources to the amount of $230,638.81, with 3,761 shares in force. Three series have been liquidated, and the fourth is nearly paid out. Stock has earned 12 per cent to 15 per cent compound interest, it seems, on amounts invested. No change was made in the board of directors, four of whom have served from the beginning, and two of the others many years—all being highly complimented on their faithfulness. Owing to the stringency of the times, business has not been pressed during the last three years, but the prospect is brightening for the future.

Our city has reason to be proud of its home Building and Loan Associations. They have instruments of great good to the community, furnishing not a few with homes and enabling many others to save up money for the day of need. All the dues and interest collected, it should be remembered, remains here, going either to workmen, improvements or paying debts.

Messrs Geo S Covert, C W Robinson, A B Wagner, J C Lloyd, H F Broach, H M Threefoot and G M Heiss are directors; the officers being Geo S Covert, president; C W Robinson, vice-president; L A Duncan, secretary; E K Spinks, treasurer; Miller & Baskin, attorneys.

HE MAY RECOVER.

Robert Birdsong Probably Out of Danger.

VICKSBURG, Sept 2.—Manager Robert Birdsong, who was shot by Louis Watson, Jr., last Friday in Sharkey county, is reported better and will probably recover. The Watson brothers have declined to make a statement, but their friends say they have a good defense, and that the trouble grew out of a series of persecutions to which Louis Watson was subjected by Birdsong and his friends, and that Watson had avoided those parties in order to avert a collision. They also declare that the shooting was not done from ambush.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Mrs. Laura Howe and Her Colored Servant in Jail.

HAZLEHURST, Sept 2.—The coroner today had warrants issued for the arrest of Mrs Laura Howe and her girl-hood nurse, Ellen Moore, formerly charging them with the murder of Mrs Howe's little stepson, Tony, whose mysterious death occurred Saturday, and the two women, who had been held in the city prison on suspicion, were removed to the county jail. The negro woman reiterates that Mrs Howe beat and choked the child to death and then washed the body and rubbed camphor on it to take away the signs of blood and bruises. Mrs Howe maintains silence. The coroner is collecting evidence for the continuation of the inquest on Thursday next.

It May Do as Much for You.

Mr. Fred. Miller, of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a Severe Kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so called Kidney cures but without any good result. About a year ago he began use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to cure of all Kidney and Liver troubles and often gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50c. at Lilly Beck's drug store.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

An Account of Yesterday's Proceedings.

The following is an account of yesterday's proceedings of the Board of Supervisors.

The report of Col W G Stevenson, county superintendent of education, was received and ordered filed. His recommendation in reference to appointments to A and M and I I and C Colleges were as follows: A and M, Messrs J Preston, Goldsmith, Harry E Elson, Thos Sinclair, J F Stinson, Wallace, R Walker, Elan, E Bronch, George Sheppard and Shannon Williams. To the I I and C, Misses Carrie S Schreiner, Ada Bullard, Hattie and Lula Seuyers, Bessie Johnson, Lula McConnell and Henrietta Barnett.

There was no other business of importance disposed of.

Dr. Price's is known everywhere as "the good luck baking powder."

Topton Topics.

Messrs J L Hughes and — Burwell, two prominent business men of Meridian, were in town Tuesday, the guest of Mr John W Hobgood.

Dr Watkins, professional dentist of Meridian, is doing an extensive business in our village.

Mr Pistole, a highly esteemed young man of Meridian, was in town Tuesday, representing the Mississippi Cotton Seed Oil Company, where he made several large engagements for seed this fall.

Mr Joel Hall, Jr, of Marion, was in town recently.

Mr H P Rushing, a business merchant and one of our best citizens, has made some improvements to his already neat residence.

Col S M Bailey, a prominent citizen and extensive planter of Bailey, Miss, was the guest of his son, Hon John A Bailey, last Sabbath.

Mr I L Brown, an extensive cattle dealer, purchased several nice head of beef cattle of Mr Jas T Hobgood last week.

Quite a number of our villagers attended the protracted meeting near Lockhart.

Messrs John and Chas Hotgood, two of our prosperous and extensive planters and well known hunters and fishermen, left this morning, Wednesday, for a several days' hunting and fishing expedition near Bowman, Miss. We wish them much success.

Messrs Jas T and Jas O Hobgood made a business trip to the city this week.

Hon John A Bailey, the wide awake candidate, is in the southern part of the county this week, canvassing.

Miss May Wilson, a sweet young lady of Poplar Springs, has been visiting relatives in our midst this week.

Mrs C H Hobgood and wife and Misses Delia and Daisy, spent Wednesday in Poplar Spring.

Mr Lon Lowe and his accomplished daughter, Miss Velma, of Bozman, were the guest of Mr and Mrs Kushing last week.

Cotton picking is all the go now. The farmers are having some beautiful weather on their cotton.

Our Baptist annual meeting closed last week, which was conducted by Rev Mr L E Hall, of Hattiesburg. His discourse was excellent, and had a very large attendance.

Mr. Ben White, Jr., and Miss Lillie Hooks, were baptised Sunday by Rev Mr Brunson, of Toomsuba.

Mrs E G Moore and her interesting children, of Bozman, were appreciated visitors here last week.

Mr D S Malone, of Marion, were in town Monday.

Much success to THE NEWS.

ARROW 2ND.

Sept. 4.

Witherspoon-Gibson.

THE NEWS acknowledges with pleasure the receipt of an invitation to attend the marriage of Miss Magdalen Moore Gibson to Rev E B Witherspoon, which happy event will be solemnized in the First Presbyterian church of Rockridge Baths, Va., Thursday afternoon, September 12th, at 12:30 o'clock. The prospective bride is a daughter of Mr and Mrs J S Gibson, while Mr Witherspoon is pastor of the West End Presbyterian church of this city, and has numerous friends in Meridian and vicinity who will join THE NEWS in extending congratulations and best wishes.

Texas Politics.

DENVER, Col, Sept 2.—Gen J B Weaver, who spent most of August in Texas, sends the following report of political conditions in that State to the Rocky Mountain News:

"Old party lines are completely dissolved in Texas, and there is not a lingering doubt about the attitude of the Lone Star State in 1896. She will cast her vote by an immense majority for the Populist ticket. Men of prominence, old time leaders, openly renounce their allegiance to the Democratic party and boldly align themselves with the Populists."

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

Is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Itching Piles, Burns, Frost Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes and Granulated Eye Lids. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

TO MORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, worms, constipation, distemper kidney disorders and nearly every disease peculiar to a horse. 25 cents per package. For sale at 25 cents per package. For sale at 25 cents.

J M Kimbrough, druggist.

A DRUMMER IN TROUBLE.

He is Charged With the Seduction of a Young Girl.

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 2.—Will Hockaday, a well known drummer, representing the Wear & Bingher Dry Goods Company of St. Louis, was arrested today at Mammoth Springs upon an indictment found by the present grand jury of Fulton county, charging him with seduction, his victim being a girl under the age of consent. There is much feeling at Mammoth Springs over the matter, and late this afternoon an effort was made to organize a mob and lynch the prisoner. The sheriff summoned a large posse of the best citizens of the town and to-night the jail is being heavily guarded.

Dr. Price's Baking Powder saves labor, and banishes indigestion.

WILL GO UPON THE STAGE.

Society People of Atlanta Somewhat Stirred Up.

ATLANTA, Sept. 5.—Atlanta society was given a decided shock today by the announcement of the intention of Mrs Lucy Cartrell Meriwether to go upon the stage. She is probably the most beautiful woman in Atlanta. About two years ago she married W T McCaslan, then a prominent and successful commission merchant. They bought an elegant home on Peachtree street and attracted much attention by the elaborateness of their entertainments. McCaslan got into business troubles, lost his home and a few days ago was sent to the asylum. Mrs. McCaslan has signed a contract to sing here during the exposition, and is negotiating with several New York managers for a permanent position.

MADE FRIENDS.

What Promised to Become a Bloody Fight Settled.

MACON, Ga., Sept. 4.—Messrs Winder Wimberly and Jere Glade have become reconciled. These gentlemen, who represent what might be called the smart set, became involved in a difficulty several days ago in which Mr Slade received a number of wounds at the hands of Mr Wimberly. The great fear of the exclusives here was that a duel would ensue, but when the two gentlemen met, Mr Slade first extended his hand, and then Mr Wimberly extended his, whereupon the long feud of the local four hundred have likewise been held up in quotation.

Skin Cancer Cured.

Testimony from the Mayor of Sequin, Texas.

SEQUIN, TEXAS.

MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., SAVANNAH, GA.:

Gentlemen—I have tried your P P P for a disease of the skin, usually known as Skin Cancer, of thirty years' standing, and found great relief; it purifies the blood and removes all irritation from the seat of the disease, and prevents any spreading of the sores.

I have taken five or six bottles and feel confident that another course will effect a cure.

The sores relieved me from indigestion and stomach trouble.

Yours truly,

CAPT W W REAT,
Attorney at Law.

From Friday's Daily.

At the City Hall Last Night.

The young ladies of the Sunday School of St. Patrick's Catholic Church, gave a concert at the City Hall last evening, donating the proceeds to that institution. An entertaining program was admirably rendered, much to the appreciation of the large audience in attendance. The vocal music by Miss Katie Giles, very much enjoyed as was the piano solo by Miss Amelia O'Rourke. The following is the program.

PART I.

"Merry Gypsies"—Chorus.
Solo, violin—"When the Leaves begin to Turn," Miss Katie Hall.
Solo, vocal—"Nobody's Girl But Mine," Miss Alice Covert.
Quartette, vocal—"Moonlight on the Lake"—Prof S Y Wilson, Messrs A H Ball, M Berkery, Tom Hyer
Solo, piano—Mrs Ida Ball.
Solo, vocal—"Nobody's Cry, Little Sister," Miss Josie Schamber.

PART II

Trio, vocal—"Those Distant Chimes," Miss Amelia O'Rourke, Miss M Crowe and Tom Hyer.
Solo, vocal—"When Grandma was Young," Miss Zoe Horne.
Solo, violin—"Leap Year March," Miss Katie Hall.
Solo, vocal—"Recompensed," Miss Giles.
Solo, piano—"La Ramseux"—Leybach, Miss Amelia O'Rourke.
"With the Tide"—Chorus.

New York, Boston, Etc.

While gone East, 29th to Sept. 10, purchasing our immense Fall stock, we will rush our Summer Goods out at any price. Call quick. Lots of goods 50 cents on the dollar brought under the hammer. J F BARBER & SON.

"Bee Hive" Store, Front st.

8 18 tu th s w 2

From Friday's Daily.

THE WATER WORKS PURCHASE.

The Arbitrators Are Here And Testimony Being Taken.

It will be remembered that when the franchise was granted the Water Works Company, it was stipulated that the city should have the option of purchasing the plant at the expiration of a certain period at a fair valuation to be determined by arbitration. That period having expired, arrangements were perfected for carrying out the contemplated purchase, the first step in which was to ascertain the value of the property and then to submit the question of a purchase to a vote of the people. In pursuance of the preliminary movement the city and the Water Works Company each selected two arbitrators, and these four selected the fifth; all of these gentlemen arrived in Meridian Wednesday night and are quartered at the Southern. They are, for the city, Mr A A Tucker, superintendent of the Artesian Water Works, of Memphis, Tenn., and Prof C M Strahn, of Athens, Ga., professor of civil engineering in the University of Georgia. For the Water Works Company, Congressman P V Brown, of Chattanooga, and Mr H W Hartman, of Pittsburg manufacturers. The referee in the case is Mr W J Milner, manager of the Birmingham Water Works.

These gentlemen, accompanied by the mayor, city attorney and witnesses for either side, spent the morning visiting the water works plant and otherwise investigated its material value, and in the afternoon commenced the taking of testimony relative to a valuation of the work. The city contended that a valuation based upon the cost of the plant and its actual material worth, while the other side insisted upon an appraisement based upon the net earnings of the concern on its value as an investment. It was shown yesterday that the net profits of the company are now $24,000 per annum, with a probability of an increase of $6 000 more per annum in a very short time. According to one of the witnesses, it was held that a property yielding such a revenue was worth more than $535,000. Several witnesses were examined on either side last night. As soon as all the evidence is in the arbitrators will weigh it and submit their opinion in accordance therewith. Mr O G Hall is conducting the examination for the water works people, while the city is represented by Mr R F Cochran.

The following witnesses were examined last night: Messrs. Wm Wheeler of Massachusetts, Frederick Wright of Connecticut, O D Barrow of Chattanooga, J M T Hamilton and L A Duncan of Meridian.

Dr. Price's Baking Powder is justly celebrated for its perfect purity.

KILLING IN CORDELE, GA.

A Rent Account Leads to the Death of E. E. Riordan.

CORDELE, Ga., Sept 4.—Mr E E Riordan was killed by Mr A T Curry, a prominent business man, at 7 o'clock this morning. They had quarreled over a rent account, and Mr Curry had notified Mr Riordan to vacate the premises. The room met this morning, when they mutually put themselves in the defensive and three pistol balls took effect in the left breast of Riordan, from which he died in a few minutes.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The best salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Oscar Lilly's book

B. A. E. O.

Stated assembly of Emes' Senate No. 454, to night (Friday) at 7:30 o'clock.

J. L. STINER, Senator.
H. C. SMITH, Secy.

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away,

is the truthful, startling title of a book about No-To-Bac, the harmless, guaranteed tobacco habit cure that braces up nicotized nerves, eliminates the poisonous poisons, makes weak men gain strength, vigor and manhood. You run no physical or financial risk, as No-To-Bac is sold by druggists everywhere under a guarantee to cure or money refunded. Book free. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., New York or Chicago. For sale by O. Lilly book Meridian, Miss. apr1 s ely

SEND YOUR SONS AND DAUGHTERS TO

COOPER-HUDDLESTON COLLEGE,

Daleville, Lauderdale County, Miss.

Offering you the following solid advantages:

1 A Curriculum liberal and regular, of full courses in Mathematics, Latin, Greek, English, Science and Humanities, logically co-ordinated and leading to appropriated Academic degrees. Bookkeeping and Penmanship included in regular course without extra charge.

2 A FACULTY of College trained men of successful experience and conversant with the latest and best methods of instruction.

3 INSTRUCTION adequate, special, superior and limited only by the student's power of active attention.

4 A GOVERNMENT, gentle, consistent in administration, and addressed to the moral and the common sense.

5 BUILDINGS, consisting of Cochran Hall, modern, handsome commodious, and completely furnished; the Girls' Cottage of 28 neat and comfortable rooms, surrounded by a beautiful campus, separate and inclusive, and the Boys' Residence and offices under the direct management of the Faculty, constitute a studious, orderly and desirable home.

6 ENVIRONMENTS healthful, agreeable in prospects, and in harmony with best intellectual and moral interest of student's body.

7 INSTRUCTION in Piano Music and Voice Culture, thorough and pains taking by a specialist trained by the best talent in the South.

8 BOARD AND LODGING for boys $8.33½ and for girls $9.33½ per month. Tuition $15 per term, and Matriculation fee $5. No EXTRAS.

9 INSTANT TELEPHONIC communication with Lockhart, M & O R R, whence students are conveyed to college seat free of charge.

FALL TERM opens Wednesday, 18th September, 1895.

Give us your children and your confidence and we guarantee satisfactory results. Faithfully,

C. A. HUDDLESTON, Pres't.
F. F. PHILLIPS, Sec'y.

Cochran Hall,
Daleville, Miss., August 26, 1895.
aug 28 w&sun 4 w

Notice

I want every man and woman in the Opium and Whisky habits to have one day's free trial treatment. Address B M Woolley, Atlanta, Ga., Box 382, and it will become you free. jan 17 sulw1y

Notice to Teachers.

The next regular teachers' examination will be held as follows:

September 20 and 21 and October 18 and 19 for white teachers.

September 27 and 28 and October 25 and 26 for negro teachers.

Examinations will begin promptly at 9 o'clock a m.

W G STEVENSON, supt.
Meridian, August 19, 1895.
10, sunlm

DR. H. WILMOT PRICE,

Practice Limited to Diseases of the

Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose.

Glasses accurately adjusted. Office Room No. 3, Bond's summer building, aug 4 3dsulm

"For Charity Suffereth Long."

Mrs. Laura C. Phoenix, Milwaukee, Wis.

"Matron of a Benevolent Home and knowing the good Dr. Miles' Nervine has done me, my wish to help others, overcomes my dislike for the publicity, this letter may give me. In Nov. and Dec., 1893, *The inmates had the "La Grippe,"* and I was one of the first. Becoming duty in some, with the care of so many sick, I did not regain my health, and in a month *became so debilitated and nervous* from sleeplessness and the drafts made on my vitality, that it was a question if I could go on. A dear friend advised me to try *Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine.* I took 2 bottles and am happy to say, I am in better health than ever. I still continue *its occasional use, as a nerve food,* as my work is very trying. A letter addressed to Milwaukee, Wis., will reach me."

June 6, 1894. MRS. LAURA C. PHOENIX.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health.

ON HIS TRAIL.

Man Who Shot Millionaire Mackay Pursuing Young Fair.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 4.—C W Ripper, who three years ago shot John W Mackay, the millionaire, for which he served six months in the county jail, is now pursuing Charles L Fair. The latter's friends fear that Ripper will try to repeat the murderous attack. He has recently been seen following young Fair about town and haunts the vicinity of Fair residence at unusual hours. Ripper recently asked Fair's attorney to arrange for an interview with his client, from whom he is trying to extort money. Mr Fair admits that he has known for some time that Ripper was pursuing him, but expresses ignorance of any reason for Ripper's action.

Dr. Price's Baking Powder has remained the standard for over forty years.

CIRCUIT COURT IN MAGNOLIA.

W. H. Moore Arraigned on a Charge of Murder.

MAGNOLIA, Sept. 5.—W H Moore was today arraigned in the Circuit Court charged with murder and pleaded not guilty. He and his son Arthur are accused of having murdered Claud Chantell in Summit last month. The son is still at large. C. Banks, charged with highway robbery, and Paul Hudspeth, charged with petit larceny, were tried today and acquitted.

GEN. S. B. BUCKNER

Announces His Withdrawal From the Kentucky Senatorial Race.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 5.—Gen S B Buckner announces his withdrawal from the race for United States Senator. The General states that in many legislative districts personal interests are strayed against party success and that candidates supposed to be favorable to him are, nevertheless, a target for opposition in the party. He says that untrammeled with any candidacy of his own, he can the more earnestly urge the support of the whole Democratic ticket, and advocate the platform of principles as construed by every member of the party at the time of its adoption.

Reliable, Available, Invaluable.

That is what thousands of people have found

Allcock's Porous Plaster

to be, for the relief and cure of all sorts of lameness, stiffness, and congestion resulting from taking cold.

Beware of imitations under the same or similar name. See that the name of Allcock's Porous Plasters is on the face of every genuine plaster.

Allcock's Porous Plasters,
Allcock's Manufacturing Co.,
Fine Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Preparations,
Hamilton, Ont.

Brandreth's Pills

are a safe and reliable remedy for derangements of the bowels.

HIS IS A PHONOGRAPH VOICE.

It Is Not Pleasant, but It Voices Most of the Wax Cylinders.

Away out in the extreme north-western part of the city near the Milwaukee railroad tracks Silas Leachman puts in four or five hours every day singing at the top of his lungs, through not a small or jin hearing but his wife. When he gets tired of singing, he varies the proceedings by preaching a negro sermon or gives an imitation of an Irish wake and altogether conducts himself in a way that would lead the neighbors to consider him a fit subject for a lunatic asylum if there were any neighbors, but there are not. This is the very reason Mr. Leachman chose the lonely spot for his residence. No one ever goes out there to hear him sing, and yet he is getting rich at it. He earns something over $50 every day, though he never sees one of his auditors.

Mr. Leachman sings for phonographs, and as he has a monopoly of the business in the west he contrives to keep busy and has even been heard to express a wish that he were twins. He has better protection in his monopoly than a copyright or an injunction or unlimited legal talent could afford. Nature gave him the peculiar qualities that enable him to reproduce his voice perfectly on the wax cylinders. Hundreds of people have attempted to break in on his profitable monopoly, but the results of their efforts put an effectual stop to their attempts. And so Mr. Leachman goes on enjoying the monopoly and reaping the profits thereof.

There are four other men in the east that do work for the phonograph, but while they have to have a man to play the piano while they sing, another to make the announcement, another to change the cylinders and a fourth to keep the machines in order, Mr. Leachman is the entire show in himself. Furthermore, he can give an unlimited number of impersonations, while the other four men are limited to a few specialties each. Mr. Leachman is a natural mimic, and therein lies the secret of his success. He sings ballads, negro melodies and Irish, Chinese and Dutch dialect songs.

He plays his own accompaniment on the piano and takes care of the machines. He prepares three "records," as the wax cylinders are called, at one time. To do this three phonographs are placed near the piano, with the horns at one side pointing away from the keyboard at an angle of 45 degrees. The horns have to be placed very carefully, for a fifth of an inch makes a great difference in the tone the cylinders will reproduce.

When the horns have been adjusted exactly right, Mr. Leachman seats himself at the piano, and turning his head away over his right shoulder begins to sing as loud as he can, and that is pretty loud, for he is a man of powerful physique and has been practicing loud singing for four years. He has been doing this work until his throat has become calloused so that he no longer becomes exhausted after singing a short time. As soon as he has finished one song he slips off the wax cylinders, puts on three fresh ones without leaving his seat and goes right on singing until a passing train compels him to stop for a short time.

In the four years he has been in the business he has made nearly 250,000 records. So great is the demand for them that he cannot fill his orders. It is such exceedingly hard work that he cannot sing more than four hours a day. He gets 25 cents for every cylinder he prepares. He has a repertory of 430 pieces, and his work is put on the market under a score of names. He has a remarkable memory and after once hearing a song can not only repeat the words and music correctly, but he can imitate excellently the voice and expression of the singer.—Chicago Tribune.

Color of the Glass at Kew.

It is known that the use of glass of a green tint has for half a century been a characteristic peculiarity of the plant houses at Kew gardens. In 1859 the experiment was made of substituting white glass for green in the east wing of the tropical fern house. This was the result of the observation of the successful cultivation by Sir Trevor Lawrence of ferns with full exposure to the light at Burford, near Dorking. The improvement in the growth of the plants was remarkable. In 1865 a portion of the west wing was also reglazed in the same manner, and the new temperate fernhouse was wholly glazed with white glass. The result with the gloxinieæ and other half tender ferns was everything that could be desired. In the meantime it has now been determined to abandon in the future use of green glass altogether.—London News.

Else (from a book)—A woman's brain declines in weight after she is 30.

Him—How do they know? I thought a woman never got to be 30.—Detroit Free Press.

Marion Matters.

Dr J L Cooper and Rev E D King are carrying on a series of meetings at the Baptist church.

Mr W J Cooper is visiting friends and relatives at Philadelphia, Miss.

The many friends of Miss Carrie Hatcher will be pained to learn of an accident to her falling from a vehicle. We hope for her early recovery.

Rev A T Bell preached one of his splendid sermons to a large audience Sunday at the M. E. church here.

Members of the Meridian Wheel Club are to be seen quite frequent on our streets.

Mr W F Temple has returned from St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs I E Shumake and her charming daughter, Miss Julia, will visit friends and relatives in Kemper county, this week.

Charming Misses Missouri and Emma Covington were visiting here Sunday.

Mr Sam Park, a popular conducto. of the A G S., was in town last week.

Mrs Anna Rosse, of Meridian, was in town yesterday, the guest of Mrs Brownie Alford.

Mr Ed Chandler, of Meridian, was a visitor here Sunday.

Capt W C Day, of Jasper county, was shaking hands with his many friends here last week.

Mr A H George is spending some time at Woodford Villa.

Mr W C Lowry passed through town this morning going north, in charge of his convicts.

A good drink of mineral water can be had at Esq. J J Hall's. Free to everybody.

Lumber is being put on the ground for the new bridge.

Mr M D Haswell has succeeded again in "running in" another of the gang of ham-takers.

St Elmo.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect May 15, 1898.

[Schedule tables]

Caution.

Your Hands not to buy a Cooking Stove or Range before they have examined into the merits of.....

[illustration]

De Kalb Foundry

MORRIS HARDWARE CO.,

MERIDIAN, - - - MISS.

AYER'S The only SARSAPARILLA Admitted at the WORLD'S FAIR CHICAGO 1893

Why Was It

that Ayer's Sarsaparilla, out of the great number of similar preparations manufactured throughout the world, was the only medicine of the kind admitted at the World's Fair, Chicago? And why was it that, in spite of the united efforts of the manufacturers of other preparations, the decision of the World's Fair Directors was not reversed?

BECAUSE

According to RULE 28—"Articles that are in any way dangerous to the health, also patent medicines, nostrums, and empirical preparations, whose ingredients are concealed, will not be admitted to the Exposition," and, therefore—

If Because Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine, not a nostrum—is not a secret preparation,

Because its proprietors [illegible] (the [illegible] formula from which it is com-

Because it is all that it is [illegible] to be—A Compound Concentrate [illegible] of Sarsaparilla, and by every power, worthy for achievement of this most important committee, called together for passing upon the manufactured products of the entire world.

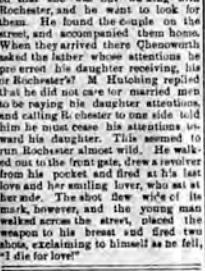
Ayer's The Only Sarsaparilla

Admitted for Exhibition AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

"I DIE FOR LOVE!"

Were the Last Words of a Tennessee Suicide.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn, Sept 2.—"I die for love," said Will Rochester, a young man twenty-eight years old, as he placed a 38-calibre pistol to his breast tonight and sent two bullets through his heart. And with these words on his lips he fell to the sidewalk dead. Rochester is married and has two children, but for some time has been separated from his wife. During this time he has lived with his brother-in-law, Wm Hutchins, on Depot street. Hutchins has been married three times, and by his first wife has a beautiful daughter named Mary. Rochester fell desperately in love with the young lady. He called on her this evening, and together the two went out for a walk. Shortly after their departure, Ed Chenoweth, another admirer of the young lady, called at the Hutchins home. He was informed that she was out walking with Rochester, and he went to look for them. He found the couple on the street, and accompanied them home. When they arrived there Chenoweth asked the father whose attentions he pre erred his daughter receiving, his or Rochester's? M. Hutchins replied that he did not care for married men to be paying his daughter attentions, and calling R chester to one side told him he must cease his attentions toward his daughter. This seemed to run Rochester almost wild. He walked out to the front gate, drew a revolver from his pocket and fired at his fast love and her smiling lover, who sat at her side. The shot flew wide of its mark, however, and the young man walked across the street, placed the weapon to his breast and fired two shots, exclaiming to himself as he fell, "I die for love!"



Your Husband—

Is he not dear to you? Should you not be careful of his health?

Maybe he is sometimes weak and run down from the effects of overwork, or worry, or carelessness.

But you need not be alarmed; a tablespoonful of

Brown's Iron Bitters

three times a day for a week or two will soothe him to quiet and strength.

And this is how it does it: It purifies and enriches the blood and gently stimulates the action of the vital organs, and helps them perform their proper offices.

Don't neglect trifling ailments.

Brown's Iron Bitters is prepared in tasteless and a safe and sure remedy for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, Weakness, Lack of Energy, Headache, Neuralgia, Kidney and Liver Disease, Nervousness, and all diseases arising from the blood.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO. Baltimore, Md.

BEST SILK UMBREALLS $1.

ONCE MORE

Everything Comes to Those Who Wait

The time has come for action, Beginning this month we will give your choice of anything in our stores.

AT COST FOR CASH

Come and be convinced. Respectfully,

L. FUNKENSTEIN,

208 and 210 22nd Avenue : : : MERIDIAN, MISS

A BIG BANK GOES BROKE.

Depositors Greatly Excited Are Making Threats.

STORM LAKE, Iowa, Sept. 3.—Great excitement prevails over the closing of the Buena Vista State bank. Depositors are largely people with earnings of years entrusted to the bank. Its doors were closed yesterday morning and a big crowd fills the streets. It would only need a word to lead to deeds of violence, the business methods of the Lemon family, who ran the institution, having caused great indignation.

Cotton Damaged by Worms.

PORT GIBSON, Sept. 3.—Reports have been received from all portions of the county of damage caused the growing cotton by worms. Messrs James B Allen and Enoch Archer, in this vicinity, are known to be using paris green, and so is Mr I Bridgers, of the Hermanville neighborhood. The negroes generally are prejudiced against paris green and are afraid to use it; hence their crops will go to fatten worms. Many fields are filled with flourishing cotton stalks without any fruit. The bottom crop was rotted by the wet weather and the top crop is very light. Cotton is from two to three weeks late, and will be considerably short of last season's crop.

Thousands of Women SUFFER UNTOLD MISERIES.

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR, ACTS AS A SPECIFIC

By Arousing to Healthy Action all her Organs.

It causes health to bloom, and joy to reign throughout the frame.

... It Never Fails to Regulate ...

"My wife has been under treatment of local physicians three years, but received no benefit. I commenced using bottles of BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR, and she says do her more good than anything she ever took." Yours truly, H. S. HAMMOND, Sycamore, Ala.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga. Sold by druggists at $1.00 per bottle.

TWO FOR ONE

By special arrangements with the publishers we are able to offer

HOME AND FARM

in combination with

THE

WEEKLY : NEWS

for the price of our paper alone. The annual subscription price of

The Weekly News

is $1.00. To every subscriber who pays in advance we will send him

HOME AND FARM

FREE

or two papers for the price of one.

HOME AND FARM

is recognized as the leader in enterprising agricultural journalism. It has recently been enlarged to sixteen pages, and it is more attractive than ever. Its list of contributors contains the names of practical farmers all over the South. Its Home Department is unsurpassed. Its department devoted to children is a well spring of pleasure in every household. Resp e your subscription to the

WEEKLY NEWS

and get this great agricultural and home journal

FREE FOR ONE YEAR.

For sample copies of HOME AND FARM, write to HOME AND FARM, LOUISVILLE, KY. Send your subscription in at once to the

WEEKLY NEWS

N. B. Remember that this applies only to subscriptions paid in advance from and after this date.

You Can Depend on Us Do You

TO KEEP A FULL LINE OF SCHOOL BOOKS FOR THE FALL SCHOOLS CALL ON US AT ONCE AND SAVE YOURSELF TROUBLE.

WANT MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS BOOKS, OR TRIMMINGS? HAVING A FINE SELECTION WE INVITE YOU TO CALL OR WRITE US. CATALOGUE FREE.

G. M. HEISS & SON

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS

2210, Fifth Street, MERIDIAN, MISS.

THE NEW YORK WORLD.

Thrice-a-Week Edition.

The Twice-a-Week Edition of the New York World has been converted into the Thrice-a-Week,

Monday, Wednesday and Friday

It furnishes 8 papers of 6 pages apiece, or eighteen pages every week. This gives 156 papers a year for One Dollar and every paper has 6 pages eight columns wide or 48 columns in all.

New Departure in Journalism.

THE NEW YORK WORLD

NOW ISSUED

THRICE A WEEK,

Instead of Twice-a-Week as Heretofore.

—WITH THE—

WEEKLY ✣ NEWS

For $1.50 a Year

Almost a New York Daily Paper and Your Home Paper

FOR $1.50.

The Fertilizing Value

Of cotton seed is all contained in the meal and there are seven hundred pounds of meal in a ton of seed. Cotton seed when put into the ground very slowly, because of the contained oil and much of it matters the crop lots by being leached into the creek with the winter's rain.

IT IS MUCH BETTER

To exchange your ton of seed with us for all of the meal and hulls which it contains, and $2.70 in cash additional, or if preferred, for 1100 pounds of meal and the balance in cash.

Besides the excess in quantity, the meal is far superior in results, for the reason that it decays at once and yields up its value to the growing crop.

MISSISSIPPI COTTON OIL CO.

MERIDIAN MISS.

Feb 26-wtf.

FOR THE BEST

Whisky, Wines, Brandies, Beer, Gin,

And Other Liquors at Lowest Prices,

—SEND TO—

SIG FUNKENSTEIN.

DEMOPOLIS, - - - - - ALA

Jug Trade a Specialty. Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

E. T. V. & G. SCHEDULE.

No. 4. Arrive at Meridian.		4:45
" 3. Leaves " "		10:30

JOHN M. MURPHEY

KEEPS IN STOCK

The Best Stationery

To be found in any printing establishment in the South.

LETTER HEADS, NOTE HEADS,
BILL HEADS, STATEMENTS,
ENVELOPES, COUNTER BILLS

In fact everything kept in a first-class printing establishment can be found here.

BOOK WORK

save money by sending your orders to

JOHN M. MURPHEY.

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Meridian Weekly News

WM. F. GRAY, Lessee and Publisher

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THE WEEKLY NEWS

Is the largest weekly paper ever issued in Meridian. It is the only weekly paper published in this or any other State, that has advertising an unexpurgated advertising medium.

Those citizens who fail to receive their paper promptly will confer a favor by reporting the same to the business office.

WEEKLY EDITION $1 PER YEAR.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

MERIDIAN, MISS., SEPT. 12, 1895.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor—A J McLaurin of Rankin.
For Lieut.-Gov—J H Jones, of Wilkinson.
For Secretary of State—J L Power, of Hinds.
For Auditor—W D Hunter, of Lafayette.
For Treasurer—A Q May, of Simpson.
For Attorney-General—W N Nash, of Chickasaw.
For Supt. of Education—A A Kincannon, of Lowndes.
For Clerk Supreme Court—E W Brown, of Copiah.
For Land Commissioner—J M Simon, of Lee.
For Revenue Agent—Wiley Adams, of Hinds.

FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.

1st District—J D McInnis, of Lauderdale.
2nd District—M M Evans, of Jackson.
3rd District—J J Evans, of Monroe.

HON. A. J. M'LAURIN'S SPEECH.

Elsewhere in this morning's NEWS is printed the splendid speech of Hon A. J. McLaurin, delivered at Ellisville last Saturday, in joint debate with the Populite candidate for Governor. The Democratic standard-bearer took pains to review, in detail, all of the Populite charges against the Democratic party and met and refuted them, one by one. After disposing of these baseless assertions he turned his attention to the rest of the Populite pretensions and completely demolished it.

There was nothing demagogic in that speech; it did not appeal to anybody's passion or prejudice, nor was there, in the whole of it, a single bid for the applause of ignorance. Every sentence was designed to reach the ear of intelligence, every sentiment appealed to the sense of truth and justice that we know abides in the breasts of Mississippians. The Democratic nominee, by this masterly argument, will win back to the Democratic party hundreds of voters in every part of the State who have been led astray by the baseless charges of Populite orators. That speech is a good campaign document and ought to be put in the hands of every Populite in Lauderdale county.

Dr Price's Baking Powder spreads sunshine in the family circle.

THE RIGHT MAN.

It is gratifying to note that the board of directors of the company organized for the erection of a cotton factory in Meridian reflects the sentiment of THE NEWS as to the value of Mr C W Robinson's services in connection with this movement, by electing him president of the new concern, and postponing further action until he can be communicated with.

THE NEWS happens to know that Mr Robinson has for a number of months cherished the idea that such an undertaking might prove successful here and more than six months ago outlined in a paper, read before the Young Men's Business League, and published in THE NEWS, a plan that commended itself to its feasibility. Because he is deeply interested in the question and because he is zealous, energetic and persevering, we want him to come home and take hold of this enterprise that promises so much good for our city and people.

The Populite grows and fattens on the woes of the people; like a species of mush-room that flourishes in dark cellars, he dies at once in the sunlight of prosperity. By election day, there will be such a hot blaze in the skies that its rays will penetrate his cellar even, and he will not be able to shut his eyes and pull other people into doing the same thing, and then shouting midnight.

For Letter Heads, Note Heads, Bill Heads, Envelopes, Circulars, etc., etc. call on John M Murphey, Fifth street sun 29 tf

WOMAN'S EMANCIPATION.

We know that some of the best and brightest women of our day are enlisted in the crusade for a large liberty for their sex; we recognize that their motives are both unselfish and lofty, and they demonstrate in their own lives the possibility of a consistent womanliness with the theory and practice of emancipation. They are strong and brave and capable of maintaining the reconcilement of the womanly character with the masculine function, and we honor them for their capabilities in this regard.

But we must demur to their teaching. It is an unwholesome thing. They intend to offer a stimulant to strong characters which is a poison to weak ones, and the cordial is indiscriminately distributed for all to drink of. Where one strong woman is stimulated a score of weak ones are poisoned, because the thing has been commended to all without distinction or discrimination. Does it pay to emancipate one strong woman at the cost of poisoning the minds and imaginations of twenty of her sisters who are not quite so strong?

This feminine sense and rule of dependence upon masculine support may be fundamentally wrong. The woman may have been originally the stronger, she may be inherently superior to man. We know that morally and spiritually man is her inferior. We are ready to admit these things, but the usage of ages, right or wrong cannot be suddenly reversed without danger to the social adjustment and so we, out of regard for the safety of society, protest against the swift coming revolution, as dangerous and harmful for the great mass of women.

The avenues to independence for women are now many and various. They are as broad as the most enthusiastic crusader could desire, but every step along that pathway means an alienation from masculine tenderness and a drifting away from ancient moorings to tempt an unknown sea. It is the instinct of men to be good to women. Citations from the police reports do not controvert the law; these are the exceptions that prove the rule. That instinct is born of the sense of woman's dependence, and crystalized in conduct, it means chivalry. The absence of the cause of this attitude will result in the disappearance of this best flowering of manhood, and who then will be the sufferers? Not the woman alone; but the men also in the deprivation of their best and most precious birthright; the right to be kind and gentle and considerate of women.

Independence means the severance of ancient ties and the interruption of a race long usage. Emancipation means freedom from the love and kindness and tenderness of men. What is offered in exchange for these accustomed things? Only a weariness chases over the sands after a lithol and shifting light in the distance. Infinitely wiser is the search for a bag of gold at the end of the rainbow, that tempted the credulity of our childhood.

Dr Price's Cream Baking Powder makes pure that are poems.

WE WANT HIM.

THE NEWS does not know where he is, but just at this juncture, we want to hear from Meridian's most enterprising citizen. We want to hear from C. W. Robinson. He has undertaken to do some good work for this city. He originally outlined the plan for a co-operative cotton factory, the nucleus of which was formed yesterday. As President of the Young Men's Business League, he brought in a successful fruition everything undertaken by that body. He mingled business with sentiment, and he gave to Meridian, not only the advantage of the Summer Normal, but such entertainment as the summer months have rarely afforded, he brought hither for our instruction and diversion, the best platform talent at that time available.

He has gone beyond this: he has sought to give us a co-operative lecture course the coming autumn and Winter. A course that is calculated to enrich our moral and intellectual equipment in every particular, and a course in which nobody is to profit save the subscribers.

But this is not all. C W Robinson is needed in Meridian just now, because we want to make effective this co-operative movement for a cotton factory, and the sooner he gets here the better it will be for our industrial and commercial interests. THE NEWS knows that nothing could be so objectionable to Mr. Robinson as any laudation of the things that he has done, or is trying to do. THE NEWS knows the man that it is talking about; and knowing him, we refrain from any complimentary allusion. He has simply won our consideration and our confidence and we want him home again.

THE NEWS TRADE EDITION.

On September 10th THE NEWS will print a SPECIAL TRADE EDITION for circulation in the territory tributary to Meridian.

The purpose of this edition will be to point out the commercial advantages of the Queen City as a market for both buying and selling.

It will seek to show the superior advantages that are here afforded for the sale of cotton and the purchase of every kind of goods.

It will endeavor to convince the country merchant, planter and farmer that this city is not only the most advantageous market, from an economic standpoint, but affords special facilities which are not enjoyed in dealing with more distant markets.

This edition will contain a fair resume of the business of the city during the past twelve months, a careful analysis of the existing status, based upon facts and figures, and such other commercial data as may be of interest to the trade.

The real estate interests of the city will receive special attention, while its lumber and other manufacturing interest will be exhaustively treated.

Every one knows that THE NEWS is devoted primarily to the upbuilding of Meridian. The co-operation of the business public is therefore solicited in order to insure the success of this SPECIAL TRADE EDITION.

WHY?

We understand that the Populites are making a very vigorous campaign and are turning loose their bolts of rhetoric against some very dead and gone conditions. We are told that they have not revised their speeches even a little bit, and in the dawning they are spouting the same old piece that they composed for the midnight. But when they come to paint those Erebian pictures and they are confronted and confounded by the surprise, what is the Populite brother going to do about it?

Is it not about time to stop all of this nonsense? Is it not reasonable for even the Populite leader to understand that the time of the calamity howler has passed by and that his utterances are no longer demanded, even by the most ignorant, because the complaint is being rapidly relieved through Democratic remedies? What is the sense and what is the use of this agitation? Would it not be infinitely better for each one of us to give our attention to business instead of to politics and reverently thank the Great Ruler for the rainbow that he has set in our commercial, agricultural and industrial skies? Why should we insist on a woe that is out of date? Why should we deny the sunlight when it is irradiating every hill-top? Why should we cling to darkness when light is given to us? Why should the Populites linger in the shadows? They know that they can't get any offices there; they know that their argument is answered by the prevailing conditions, and they know that their bottom is a complete denial of their conditions. Why then do they go on?

THE TAX RATE REDUCED.

The calamity howler is confronted with another condition, which all of his theories will not down. It is a negation of his pretenses and a denial of his premises. It consists in the lowering of the tax rate in Lauderdale county below that of any previous year. Under a Democratic administration the county rate has been fixed at 8½ mills; the state rate is 6 mills; thus making a total taxation for the county and state of only 14½ mills.

This is a fact, we say, a condition, that the average Populite orator and calamity howler will find it difficult to meet and dispose of. This kind of a condition does not need any lurid rhetoric to repair it. It speaks for Democratic economy and Democratic honesty in the administration of our affairs and it confirms the confidence of the people in that administration.

Taxation is the supreme prerogative of government, inasmuch as it is the method by which one is deprived of his ownings for the common good. Whenever that prerogative is exercised with leniency and forbearance every citizen is the beneficiary; therefore we say that the best denial of the calamity howlers' assertion is found in the act of the Board of Supervisors last Tuesday.

THE STATE BANKS.

To the Editor of The News.

I notice in the Financial Index that papers are being urged to advocate the establishment of State banks of issue. It says truly that this is an idea that will prove much more beneficial to our people than the free coinage of silver or the maintenance of a gold standard. Of course a standard is necessary, but it says that it would make precious little difference what that standard was, so long as there was protection against variation and depreciation.

It cites the case of clearing house certificates some few years ago as an instance of the feasibility of, and use to be made of State banks. This reminds me of our situation here along in 1871-72 or '73. Gold and silver were at a premium of 1.60 or thereabout. United States currency was not to be had at all down here, and the whole of one crop, and perhaps two, was handled with a local currency from Mobile. All old Meridianites remember the "Finch money." We had no other but we moved along nicely with that and I do not know that there was any loss by it. It demonstrates what a set banks of issue could do, and it is clear to my mind that it is the plan for us and the plan that should be advocated by the press of the State. Demand the repeal of the tax on banks of issue and let the people localize their currency and utilize their home capital. In other words make a little bobtion out of something we own or produce. I know that Mississippi is said to have settled the silver question as far as she is concerned. Now, while she is waiting for all the other States to pass on it and Congress to pave no it, let's brine forward this question.

We know, or at least feel, that there is little chance for free silver with the present administration, which means about three more years under the present state. If the administration is Republican we will have little hope then.

Perhaps we can get State banks and during this administration. We believe Mr Cleveland favored it last session of Congress and would have signed such a bill. But the jealousy of the free silver people defeated it. They feared its effect on any free silver legislation and it is a fact, though not generally known, that they voted against it. Now with the fact staring us in the face that there is no hope for any immediate silver legislation and an uncertainty that there will ever be, why not work for the next best thing?

Really, I believe that a good system of State or private banking, properly protected and supervised, would be better for us in the South than the free coinage of silver. I know that the cry will be raised, "wild-cat," "wild-cat," but I am as fated that any danger from that direction can be guarded against.

Let it be understood that this is no "gold-bug dodge" to defeat free silver. We are sindering now from a concentrated and congested state of finance and we must adopt the first remedy that we can get. We cannot get free silver and we have done all that can be done for the present. We may get free banking, and let's go to work at it. Be glad to hear from others on the same line, or in opposition if there are such.

Dr Price's Baking Powder received highest award and gold medal at the California Midwinter Fair.

The farmers are entirely too busy getting ready for the good times promised in eight cent cotton to give attention to Populite harangues. The audiences are daily growing beautifully less.

It seems to be about settled in the public mind that Meridian does not want the water works very badly at that price.

Confederate Veterans.

The ex-Confederates of Kemper county will hold their annual reunion in DeKalb on the 15th and 16th of September, 1895. All ex-Confederates and ex Federals are invited to be with us and help to make it an enjoyable occasion. A barbecue will be given the last day. The Jones Iowan band will be on hand to make music.

REUBE MCCOY, Pres.

Mt Nebo, Miss., Sept. 4, 1895.

Obituary.

Death, the silent-winged messenger of God, made his appearance in the peaceful home of Mr and Mrs J E Johnstone, of Lauderdale, Miss, and took away their little boy, John Lyle, age 15 months and two days.

The Lord, in his infinite wisdom, saw fit to take away this fair child, and we should not say nay, though it was hard to give him up.

"Thy God's will be done," and we must submit.

We tender our most heart-felt sympathy to the bereaved parents.

E P S.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET

For Lauderdale County, So Far as Determined by Primary Elections, Held July 3rd and Aug. 1st.

For District Attorney, Second Judicial District.

HON. JAS. H. NEVILLE
of Lauderdale.

For State Senator,
CAPT W H HARDY.

For Representative City of Meridian
HON A J RUSSELL.

For Representative County at Large,
HON W R DENTON.

For Representative County Outside of Meridian,
J D STENNIS.

For Sheriff,
J E REED.

For Chancery Clerk,
B W WHITE.

For Circuit Clerk,
W D CAMERON.

For Treasurer,
R E HARRIS.

For Tax Assessor,
HODGE GULLY.

For Coroner and Ranger,
F C SINCLAIR.

For Superintendent Education,
W G STEVENSON.

DISTRICT OFFICES.

DISTRICT NO. 1—MERIDIAN.

For Justice of the Peace,
T H GRIFFIN.
H J WOODS.
For Constable,
F C HARVIN.
H K FOSTER.

MARION.

For Justice of the Peace,
T O KINERD.
For Supervisor,
J R ROYALS.

DISTRICT NO 2.

For Justice of the Peace,
J W ULRICK.
W S PIGFORD.
For Constable,
J N LACKEY.
For Supervisor,
J D MILLER.

DISTRICT NO. 3.

For Supervisor,
D U MORROW.
For Justice of the Peace
GEORGE P TEMPLE.
J M ETHRIDGE.
For Constable,
N B Drake.

DISTRICT NO. 4.

For Supervisor,
J D POOLE.
For Justice of the Peace.
D S LACKEY.
For Constable,
J B SPEED.

DISTRICT NO. 5.

For Supervisor,
ANDREW BROWN.
For Constable,
C W INGRAM.
For Justice of the Peace,
R A JACKSON
W T WELCH.

Public Speaking.

W H Hardy, Democratic nominee for the State Senate, and W R Denton and J D Stennis, Democratic nominees for Representative will address the voters of Lauderdale county at the following times and places:

Caneyville, Thursday, Oct 10th.
Antioch, Friday, Oct 11th.
Culpepper's, Saturday, Oct 12th.
Toomsuba, Monday, Oct 14th.
Lauderdale, Tuesday, Oct 15th.
Spring Hill, Wednesday, Oct 16th.
Herrington's Store, Thursday Oct 17th
Martin's Box, Friday, Oct 18th.
Suqualena, Saturday, Oct 19th.
Siding, Monday, Oct 21th.
Daggerville, Tuesday, Oct 22nd
Wolfe Springs, Wednesday, Oct 23
Pleasant Hill, Thursday, Oct 24th
Meridian—City Hall Friday, Oct 25th, at night.
Meridian—West End Saturday, Oct 26th, at night.

Mr A J Russell will also speak at the two last appointments.

The opposing Populite candidates are invited to attend these appointments, or any accredited speakers of the Populite party, and a fair division of time will be accorded them. Speaking to begin at 11 o'clock a m, except at Meridian. C M BENSON,
Ch'm Dem Ex Com.
C & W PRICE, Secretary.
August 31st. sep 7 d4wt

No mystery about it. When the Shakers first came some time ago to give away a bottle of their Digestive Cordial to any one who might call at their New York office, there was a great rush and a great many people thought they were crazy.

Subsequent events prove it to have been a very clever advertising transaction, for although they gave away thousands of bottles, it was in the end profitable; nearly every one that took a free bottle came back for more and paid for it with pleasure, saying they had derived better results from its use than from any other medicine they had ever used.

There is nothing so uniformly successful in the treatment of stomach troubles as the Shaker Digestive Cordial, and what is better than all, it relieves at once.

Lazol, the new form of Castor Oil, is so palatable that children lick the spoon clean.

An all wool, Cheviot suit, for boys school suit, extra pair of pants splendid shirt waist, and a nice cap for $2.50, at Marks, Rothenberg & Co's.

THE FEDERAL COURT.

The Regular Fall Term Begins at the Court House.

The regular fall term of the Federal court for the eastern division of the Southern District of Mississippi, began at the Court House yesterday morning, with Judge H C Niles, of Kosciusko, presiding, and the following officers in attendance: Hon R B Lee, United States district attorney; Major Pat Henry, of Brandon, assistant United States attorney; Capt J S McNeily, of Vicksburg, United States marshal; J K McNeely, chief deputy; Messrs W S Vardaman, H W Winston, J G Hasselle, G W Fairfield, W A Robinson, T W West, D G Burnett, N Seddon and J M Williamson, deputies; L B Moseley, of Jackson, clerk; Messrs J B Smith, of Meridian, and C Phelps, of Mississippi City, deputy clerks, and Dr A C Edwards, of Meridian, court crier.

The following are the jurors of the session:

GRAND JURY

A A Hammock, Foreman.
E C Lucas, L S Nelson,
J N Shows, W T Patterson.
L E Davenport, M Parsons,
J McWillis Power, R O Moore,
R C Smith, J G Little,
M V B Cooley, C G Edwards,
J R Beard, Jr, H W Baird,
S T Thorne, J J Dobbins,
Jeff Sartier, J D Comb,
Chas Roberts, H R Ward

PETIT JURY NO. 1.

H N Berry, Geo S Haynes,
W R Baronette, G W Jenkins,
J T Wilkins, J W Burs,
R S Moore, R Adcock,
W H Wells, Thos Collins,
A C Coles, S M Wilkins.

PETIT JURY NO 2.

G W Elkin, A L Graham,
W H Barnett, J H Semmes,
N Scales, J F Smith,
M M Hunter, J W McArthur,
J L Adkinson, A B Moody,
David Hagard, J M Davis.

After court had been thoroughly organized Judge Niles charged the jury in a most impressive manner, exhorting them to discharge the sacred duties devolving upon them to the best of their knowledge and power.

The following criminal cases were then tried and disposed of:

Jim Copeland, timber depredator. Jury and verdict of not guilty.

I J Garner, timber depredator. Jury and verdict of not guilty.

Patty Campbell, retailing liquor without license. Jury and verdict of not guilty.

Jerry White, timber depredator, jury and verdict of guilty. Fined $150 and costs, sentenced to five days in Wayne county jail.

Billy Powe, timber depredator. Found guilty and fined $150 and costs, and five days in Wayne county jail.

John Ward, timber depredator, jury and verdict of guilty. Fined $150 and five days in Wayne county jail.

Turner Ward, timber depredator, jury, and verdict of guilty. Fined $150 and sentenced to five days in Wayne county jail.

Lawrence McGhee, timber depredator, jury and verdict of guilty. Fined $150 and costs and five days in Wayne county jail.

A C Copeland, timber depredator, jury, and verdict of guilty. Fined $150 and costs and five days in Wayne county jail.

W G Revett, timber depredator, jury, and verdict of guilty. Fined $15 and costs and five days in Wayne county jail.

Jordan Ward, timber depredator, jury, and verdict of guilty. Fined $50 and costs and five days in Wayne county jail.

Dan Bradley, timber depredator. Jury and verdict of not guilty.

Peyton Parson, timber depredator, jury, and verdict of guilty. Fined $75 and five days in jail.

Lobon Jackson, timber depredator, jury and verdict of guilty. Fined $200 and five days in jail.

Charlie Thames, timber depredator. Jury and verdict of not guilty.

J L McKay, timber depredator, jury and verdict of guilty Fined $75 and five days in jail.

Wash White, timber depredator, jury and verdict of guilty Fined $150 and five days in jail.

The case of the N O & N E railroad vs the Meridian Waterworks Company, was set for Thursday. Various cases against the N O & N E railroad were continued till next term.

In the cases of Wm Johnson and Alfred Burkhalter vs J S McNeilly, et als, a motion for a change of venure was granted.

On the application of the district attorney, a capias profunain will be issued in all cases.

The Ideal Panacea.

James L. Francis, Aldermen, Chicago, says: "I regard Dr Miles' New Discovery as an Ideal Panacea for Coughs, Colds and Lung Complaints, having used it in my family for the last five years, to the exclusion of physician's prescriptions or other preparations."

Rev John Burgus, Keokuk, Iowa, writes: "I have been a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church for 50 years or more, and have never found anything so beneficial, or that gave me such speedy relief as Dr. Miles' New Discovery. Try this Ideal Cough Remedy now. Trial bottles free at Lillybach's drug store. $ 171m

Notice

All persons who desire to apply for the State Pension, are hereby notified that they can procure the blanks at my office. Said application must be filed with Chancery Clerk on or before 1st Monday in October next.

E. V. WHITE, Clerk.

aug 15 d2tw

DEFENDER WINS,

Coming Out Over a Mile Ahead of the Valkyrie.

GREAT INTEREST IN THE RACE,

Manifested by Enthusiastic Friends of Each Yacht.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7—America's representative yacht, the Defender, is battling today to uphold the supremacy of the stars and stripes in matters nautical. Arrayed against her, with Union Jack of Old England at her masthead, is Valkyrie III. It seemed this morning as though all New York was headed for those portions of the mainland from which a view of the start Sandy Hook might be secured, while the bay itself was thickly dotted with sailing and steam craft of all descriptions, each and everyone loaded with enthusiastic friends of one or other of the yachts The present is the fortyfifth competition for the American Cup, and unusual interest in the preliminaries of the great international event has been taken the world over So far as the masses are concerned on both sides of the atlantic, absorbing interest is in the outcome of the contest is due solely to pride and patriotism, but among sailors the interest in addition is directed to the test that the races will mark an era in American yacht building.

The match inaugurated today will consist of the best three out of five races over a course thirty nautical miles in length, with a time limit of six hours, to be sailed on alternate days. The preparatory signal was given from the Sandy Hook lightship at 10:30 this morning.

THE RACE.

The wind was blowing at six miles an hour from the southeast. When the signal for the boats to start was given the Defender started off ahead and both yachts were called back.

On the start of the Valkyrie took the lead and held it until 12:42, when the breeze stiffened up, and at 12:51 the Defender forged ahead of the English yatch and steadily increased its lead. At 1:41 p m. the Defender was still a quarter of a mile ahead of the English competitor, and as the wind stiffened up the American increased its lead.

The Defender turned at the stake boat at 2:40 and the Valkyrie at 2:43.

The wind is light and is blowing from the southeast at a rate of six miles an hour.

The boats have now 30 miles to reach the goal within the prescribed time.

At 4:20 the Defender still leads and a short while afterward came out a full mile ahead of its English opponent.

THE SCHOOL TRUSTEES

Elect Prof. W. F. Dobbins, Principal of the Central School.

The board of trustees of the public schools met in the office of Dr. R. H. Spinks and transacted the following business:

The book question was taken up and thoroughly discussed, the board finally selecting about the same list of books now in use, making no very important changes. They declined to adopt any particular copy or music books, leaving the teachers free to select any that they may see fit.

Prof W F Dobbins, of Sewanee, was unanimously elected principal of the Central High School. A short sketch of Prof Dobbins' life appears in another column of this morning's News.

Mrs J S Malone was elected teacher of music in the Central school, while Miss Rosebud Lee was elected art teacher, Miss Ellen Coleman, of Enlaw, Ala., was elected music teacher for the district schools.

An order to have the steps at the Central school repaired before the opening on Sept 23rd, was passed.

Dr. A. H. Cowden, of Dr. J. C. Kellogg & Co., Newport, Ky., writes that his wife had suffered with a cancer on her breast which she had treated by physicians and specialists, but grew worse. Her physicians pronounced her case hopeless. Dr. Cowden induced her to try P. P. P. and before she had used half a bottle of it the cancer began to heal and in a few weeks was entirely cured. Write Dr. Cowden for particulars.

P. P. P. CURES CANCER.

Cancer

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.
ATLANTA, GA.

SYPHILIS

KIDNAPED AND MURDERED.

Horrible Fate of a Sixteen-Year-Old Girl in Florida.

ARCOLA, Fla., Sept. 6—Some time last Tuesday night Stella Johnson, the sixteen-year-old daughter of a widow who lives near here, was kidnaped. Late morning the nude corpse of the girl, strapped to a log and horribly mangled, was found floating in a small lake about six miles from her home. The girl's neck had been broken and her throat cut from ear to ear. Her right arm had been severed from the body at the shoulder and no trace of it could be found. Examination also showed that the girl had been outraged. On the shore of the lake there is a small cabin, and when it was searched evidence was discovered which indicated that it was the scene of the double crime. In the hut was found the night gown of the girl, that being the only garment she wore when kidnaped. The gown was covered with blood, as was the floor of the cabin. From the cabin down to the lake was a bloody trail. The fiends who committed the crime had left no trace. The crime is shrouded in mystery. The girl and her mother lived alone. Tuesday night, according to Mrs Johnson, Stella retired at the usual hour, and about 12 o'clock the mother heard her daughter screaming. She rushed to her bedroom and found it vacant. The mother gave the alarm, and since then posses have been searching for the girl, but in vain until this morning. Several young men who have been paying attention to the girl are under suspicion, and it is hinted that the mother knows more than she has told. The coroner is investigating, and if the inquest confirms the suspicions entertained the men will be lynched.

Exhaustive analysis fails to reveal any adulteration in Dr. Price's Baking Powder.

Rev. R. W. Lewis.

Rev R W Lewis, who has been the beloved and universally respected pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian church during the past two and a half years in this city, left yester day to take charge of a larger work in Denver, Colorado, where his ability and zeal will find a wider field for their exercise. The kindliest feelings of good will and best wishes of all who knew him in Meridian follow this high-minded Christian gentleman and able minister of God, in his new field of labor.

A TENNESSEE TRAGEDY.

A Deputy Marshal Shot Two Who Resisted to Halt.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 6.—J M Hall, deputy United States marshal, shot and fatally wounded Jim Woodlee and seriously wounded Jay Roddy, near Tracy City, at 3 o'clock this morning while attempting to seize a quantity of unstamped brandy and arrest the two men. Hall is one of Tracy City, and is one of the best deputies in the service. Little is known here of Woodlee. Roddy is a brother of Ali Roddy, who about a year ago shot and killed Deputy Marshal Smith at Tracy City and afterward escaped from the jail at Nashville.

Deputy Marshal Hall, accompanied by Charles Myers, of Tracy City, was on the road leading from Tracy City to Pelham when they saw approaching them a wagon containing Roddy and Woodlee. A third man was walking in front of the wagon. Hall ordered the men to halt, whereupon one of them struck the horses and drove rapidly away, while the other jumped out of the wagon fired at Hall and Myers. Hall shot at the same time, and Hall and Myers then started in pursuit. After proceeding half a mile they found the wagon and men. Roddy and Woodlee were lying in the roadside, which also contained a barrel of unstamped brandy. The third man had made good his escape. An examination showed that Woodlee was mortally wounded and that Roddy's wound was very severe.

United States Commissioner McDowell telegraphed the facts to United States Marshal McKenna, and Deputy Collector Robertson was sent to Tracy City to take charge of the brandy and wagon. Both Hall and Myers escaped unhurt.

See the boys combination suit, regular record breaker, at Marks, Rothenberg & Co's.

Strayed or Stolen.

From White Oak church, on the night of the 5th of September, one dark bay mare, branded on left hip and shoulder, left hind foot white and white star in forehead. Any information leading to her recovery will be rewarded by

J. W. HARRINGTON,
Temple P. O., Miss.

Sep 10-dlaw3t.

CITATION NOTICE.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

To Frank Dunn, Rhoda Dunn, Katie Dunn, Lucy Dunn, Mary Dunn, Sallie Dunn, Dora Dunn and Ida Dunn:

You are commanded to appear before the Chancery Court of Lauderdale county, Mississippi, at the regular term thereof to be held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1895, then and there to answer the bill of complaint exhibited against you by your mother, Mrs. Mary Dunn, and to do and receive what shall be considered by said court. Herein fail not, and have you then and there this writ.

Witness my signature and seal of office, this 3rd day of September, A. D. 1895.

E. T. WINTER, Clerk.
WILSON & KNOX, Solicitors for Complainant.
Sep 7 w 3t

WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

For the Week Ending Monday, September 2, 1895.

VICKSBURG, Miss.
Tuesday, September 3, 1895.

Full reports this week on the cotton and corn crops show a considerable variety in the conditions of these staples. The general tenor of these reports, however, goes to show a greater or less falling off in the yields over the entire State. In many localities frequent rains during the early part of August followed by dry weather has caused cotton to shed considerably, while blight, rust, worms and pests have greatly reduced the crop elsewhere. Cotton picking continues on highlands in the middle and Southern portions of the State and "first bales" are generally reported.

Throughout the delta and neighboring sections the excellency of the corn crop is pronounced as unprecedented. Elsewhere reports are at variance, though, generally speaking, this staple is in good condition, and a phenomenally large crop.

The hay crop is reported to be fine and hay making is being pushed with much success.

Fall gardens and all small crops are, as a rule, in good condition.

SAVANNAH GA.,
Office of McDONOUGH & BALLANTYNE.

MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.

GENTLEMEN:—I beg to add my testimonial of the great virtues of P P P. I have suffered for years with rheumatism and could get no relief from any source. I took a couple of courses of your P P P and it has cured me entirely. I most heartily recommend it to all sufferers.

Yours truly,
T. BALL BYNUM,
Of McDonough & Ballantyne.

sep 8 tf

Lectures by Rev. Sam Jones—West Point and Aberdeen the Places.

The distinguished divine and celebrated preacher, Rev Sam Jones, will lecture at West Point, Miss, September 25, and at Aberdeen, Miss, September 26. For these occasions the ticket agents of the Mobile & Ohio road in Mississippi from Corinth to Macon, inclusive, will sell round trip tickets at one fare, viz: To West Point on September 24 and 25, tickets good to return including September 26 To Aberdeen September 25 and 26, good to return including September 27, 1895.

1,000,000 People Wear
W.L. Douglas Shoes
HAND SEWED $3.00 BEST IN THE WORLD.
$5.00 $4.00 $3.50 $2.50 $2.25 For Men

$3.00 $2.50 $2.00 $1.75 For Boys and Youths
Name W. L. Douglas shoe and price stamped on bottom. All Styles and Widths. Sold by shoe dealers everywhere. Illustrated catalogue free. Shoes sent by mail. Postage 25 cents extra. The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Take no substitute if your dealer tries to sell you another make. Write W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

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HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.
Located at Tuscaloosa, Ala., a great educational center. Next session begins Sept. 25. Buildings large and imposing, supplied with modern equipments. Faculty selected for broad cultures, technical skill and social excellence. Send for catalogue.
E. H. MURFEE, President.

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aly 18dawsw

The Vassar of the South
SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
BRISTOL, VA. AND TENN.—
Rev. Rev. E. E. Dudley. He will be at the Southern Hotel from the 14th to the 17th. Send for Catalogue to Thomas D. Dunn, President. 8 4 6.

NORTHERN RANGERS.

The Mounted Police Who Guard the Canadian Frontier.

One of the most picturesque and excellent bodies of irregular cavalry to be found in North America is the Northwest mounted police of Canada. Their duties have been various and assimilitary, like those performed on the Texas border by the Texas rangers, and have assisted greatly in the settlement of the northwest. Prior to 1874 that territory was lawless, but the police quartered there that year soon restored respect for the law, and whisky trading with the Indians, smuggling across the border and horse stealing have been stopped.

The Canadian government passed laws making it a crime to bring stolen property into the territory of the Northwest, and soon after the legislature of Montana reciprocated, thus making our northwest frontier less lawless than the Mexican border, where contraband and stolen goods find a protecting haven. The boundary line from Manitoba to British Columbia is constantly patrolled by this irregular cavalry, and their officers have been frequently entertained at Assiniboine, our most northern Montana post.

The Northwest police was organized in 1873 for the maintenance of order in the Northwest Territories, which at that time had been recently acquired by Canada. In the autumn of 1873, 150 men were enlisted in eastern Canada and sent to Manitoba. From time to time the original force was increased, and at the outbreak of the Northwest rebellion it was further raised until it numbered 1,000 men, or about its present strength. The force is subdivided into ten divisions of about 100 men each. The pay of this force is the highest of any military force in the world—staff sergeants, $1.50 per day; sergeants, $1; corporals, 85 cents, the same grades in our service being respectively $1.00 and 50 cents per diem.

The uniform of the police is very handsome. For full dress they wear a scarlet tunic with yellow facings, blue cloth riding breeches with yellow stripes similar to our cavalry; noncommissioned officers, a white helmet, cavalry boots and cavalry overcoat. In winter fur greatcoats, fur caps and moccasins even are sometimes worn. A fatigue uniform is furnished for field work that is very serviceable and businesslike. Enlistments are from three to five years. The officers' headdress is particularly handsome, being a visorless indented crown of black Persian lamb's wool, faced with a yellow bosby bag on one side. With it are some black Persian lamb's wool gauntlets to match. The force is armed with the winchester rifle and revolver The saddles are of a frontier type, and the gun is slung in a strap across the pommel of the saddle, as men in the south frequently secure their guns when deer hunting.

The duties of this force, like those of our Texas rangers, are both military and civil. They are drilled like a military organization and liable, like militia, to be called into service. Their civil work is various—preventing smuggling, horse stealing, whisky traffic with the Indians, enforcing quarantine and timber regulations, fighting forest fires and giving a general civil protection to inhabitants of the northwest.—Fort Walla Walla Letter in Philadelphia Times

Gluttons.

The old feudal lords of England were the biggest hogs on earth. Their life was made up of the chase, gluttony and drunkenness. The habit of gluttony was handed down to them. It came directly from Lucullus and his imitators. There is no doubt that Lucullus, held up before us as the table saint, ate himself to death. It was not only the quantity of the food he ate, but its quality as well, that put so miserable an end to him. Yielding proved many years ago that there was a large amount of truth about Lucullus. On general principles he was, from a culinary point of view, a fraud.

A single supper, at which Cicero and Pompey were guests, is said to have cost him 50,000 denari (about $8,500), but he probably served his guests a feast of barbecued sow, topped off with cherries. He was excessively vain of his cherries, and, as for his sow, she was always served high.—New York Press.

Woven Aluminium.

It is said that the weaving of threads of aluminium in textile fabrics results in a practically nonoxidizable, inexpensive material that is free from chemical action and can be washed without fear of injury. It can be applied to the finest and heaviest fabrics, as the thread can be drawn to any degree of thinness, and may be made round or flat or in any shape convenient for wearing.

Vital Spring.

The spinal column is flexible in order to accommodate the position of the body to the movements of the limbs. If the spinal column were not capable of bending, all the motions of the limbs would be exceedingly awkward and unpeaceful.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY'S SONG.

How Poetic as to the Origin of "The Star Spangled Banner."

The following leaf from the history of the county seat of Prince George's county, Md., has been carefully preserved by an old inhabitant of Marlboro, and now for the first time is given to the public:

The day the British army passed Marlboro en route from Benedict to Washington Dr. William Beanes, a prominent physician and citizen of Marlboro, was dining a party of his friends at his residence, among them Dr. William Hall and Mr. Philip Weems. Excitement in the neighborhood ran high, and a feeling of intense hostility was awakened against the soldiery, who, during their ascent of the Patuxent and their march across the country, had acted more like a party of marauders than a disciplined army. The main body of the army on the day referred to encamped at the "Wood Yard," about five miles from this place, and a party of stragglers roamed into Marlboro.

Some of the convivial guests of Dr. Beanes, seeing the redcoats in town, suggested that the party go out and arrest them, and the suggestion was adopted and put into execution without delay. When they were released, they hastened to rejoin the army and reported the treatment they had received in Marlboro, and a squad was sent back to arrest the ringleaders of the arresting party. Accordingly Drs. Beanes and Hill and Mr. Weems were taken into custody and hurried off to Bristol, some miles from Marlboro, on the Patuxent, at which place Admiral Cochrane's flagship lay at anchor. As a special indignity Dr. Beanes was forced to ride the entire distance on a barebacked horse.

When they were taken on ship board and the case was reported to Admiral Cochrane, he was disposed at first to use severe measures with the prisoners, but better counsel prevailed, and when the ship reached Benedict Dr. Hill and Mr. Weems were released. Dr. Beanes, however, did not fare so well. He was retained on the ship and carried to Baltimore, which had been marked for destruction

At that time Francis Scott Key, who was a nephew of Dr. Beanes, was residing in Georgetown, D. C., where he was a prominent member of a glee club, which was composed of what was then the best musical talent of the place. Hearing of the arrest and detention of his uncle, he hastened to the scene of the approaching conflict and went aboard the ship under cover of a flag of truce to secure if possible his release, and there he was detained during the bombardment of Fort McHenry.

Out of the hopes and fears of his temporary imprisonment were born the sentiments of the song that has made him famous. After the bombardment he was sent ashore, but Dr. Beanes was carried to Halifax, where he remained a prisoner for over a year. After his release he returned to his old home in Marlboro, where he died in 1828, aged 80 years. His grave may be seen at Marlboro! also on what is known as Academy Hill.

When Mr. Key returned to Georgetown, so the story runs, at the first meeting of his glee club thereafter he related to his companions the thrilling experiences of his self imposed confinement, and the surprise that was immediately made that he commit the incident to verse. The suggestion was acted upon, and the "Star Spangled Banner" was read amid great applause at their next meeting. It was first sung by them to the air of an old Lutheran hymn. Thus it will be seen that the circumstances from which came the soul stirring words of our national song grew out of a thoughtlessly precipitated incident that occurred in Marlboro.—Washington Post.

Napoleon's Birthplace.

A correspondent sends us the following account of Corsica: "We love the country and the people, but the country is as wild as the interior of Africa, with variable climate. Dirt exists to such a degree that you cannot put a step without stepping into filth. Stench prevails in every corner, even in the street of Ajaccio leading to Napoleon's birthplace. In country inns no sanitary arrangements exist whatever, and you get nothing to eat unless you telegraph the day before. Brigands are rare indeed, but you must have no quarrel with any man or even look at him disapprovingly, or he gets mad with anger and then beware. Yet the country is marvelously beautiful, and a trip in the latter part of March, in April or early in May will repay all incredible inconveniences and horrors."—London News.

His New Study.

Little Sister—Any new studies this term?

Little Brother—One—elocution.

"What's that?"

"It's learning how to read a thing so it will sound as if you was at the other end of a drain pipe."—Pittsburg Bulletin.

ENGLISH AT THE HEAD.

Spoken by More People Than Any Other Language of Civilization.

More people speak English than any other language now in use in the civilized world, and the increase in the use of English is so rapid that it may ultimately outstrip all the European languages collectively. At the beginning of the present century French stood at the head of languages in general use. Then 20 per cent of the people of Europe and America spoke French. Then followed in the order named Russian, 19 per cent; German, 18 per cent; Spanish, 16 per cent; English, 12 per cent, and Italian, 9 per cent. French was the language of treaties, of fashion, of international correspondence and to a considerable extent of commerce. At the beginning of the present century twice as many people in Europe spoke French as English, and twice as many spoke German as English. More persons in Europe spoke Italian than English, and in fact English had a subordinate rank.

Colonization in America and Australia and particularly the enormous increase of population in the United States favored the extension of English. Colonization in South and Central America favored Spanish and in Brazil, Portuguese. One reason of the rapid and general extension of the English language has been that colonization from Great Britain has been very much larger than from other countries, and the English have made their influence felt more decisively than have the people of other nations in colonies. Thus, for instance, Holland has today extensive colonies in various parts of the world.

The present population of Holland is 4,000,000 and of the Dutch colonies 24,000,000. The area of Holland in square miles is 20,000 and of the Dutch colonies 680,000. But the Dutch language has never been extended to any great extent by reason of these colonies, the inhabitants of which have never learned Dutch. The French, Italian and Russian languages have not been extended greatly through colonization. As a consequence of the changes through colonization and otherwise 110,000,000 people now speak English instead of 20,000,000, as at the beginning of the century. German has held its own without variance for nearly 100 years and is still spoken by 18 per cent of those speaking any European language. Russian has fallen off a little, not in numbers, but in percentage, and so have all the Latin languages. The number of persons speaking French at the beginning of the century was 31,000,000, and now it is 51,000,000. The number of persons speaking Spanish at the beginning of the century was 26,000,000. Now it is 45,000,000. The number of those persons speaking Italian has increased from 15,000,000 to 30,000,000—just double.

In Europe today German stands at the head. It is the language of 65,000,000 people. Russian follows with 80,000,000, French with 45,000,000, English with 38,000,000, Italian with 21,000,000 and Spanish with 17,000,000. In the United States the growth of English has been and continues to be most rapid, and the two countries which are gaining most by the increase of population—the United States and Australia—are both English speaking countries and bid fair to keep English at the head.—New York Sun.

Knew Some English, but Not That.

A Frenchman was boasting that he had thoroughly mastered the English language when he was asked to write from dictation the following choice specimen of our eccentric vernacular:

"As Hugh Hughes was hewing a yule log from a yew tree a man dressed in garments of a dark hue came up to Hugh and said, 'Have you seen my ewes?' To which he replied, 'If you will wait until I hew this yew, I will go with you to look for your ewes.'"

After an attempt the Frenchman admitted his mistake. He used to imagine he was used to English speaking, but he was all to unaccustomed how to use the language in future.—Exchange.

Wax Work.

An intelligent corner is said to have rescued [illegible] self after the following fashion in regard to the English language:

"When I discovered that if I was quick I was fast, if I stood firm I was fast, if I spent too freely I was fast and that not to eat was to fast, I was discouraged. But when I came across the sentence, 'The first one was one guinea prize,' I was tempted to give up trying to learn the English language."—Youth's Companion.

Symbols of Trade.

In Scotland it was for a long time usual to place on a man's tombstone the symbols of his trade. Especially was this the case at Dunblane, where, in the burial ground of the abby, it has been found that of those tombstones which are from 150 to 200 years old about one-fourth are thus marked, the symbols being in low relief.—Philadelphia Ledger.

RULES OF THE ROAD AT SEA

The Colored Points of Lights at Night Tell of a Vessel's Course.

Ensign John W. Kennedy, in St. Nicholas, has a paper entitled "What the Lights Tell." This is a description of the system of signaling at night. Ensign Hillyer writes as follows of the "Rules of the Road:"

Presently there Raden out of the gloom ahead a small bright speak; then is is gone, then it shows again, and one of the lookouts who has craned his neck forward in the intensity of his gaze cries out:

"Light, ho!"

In an instant the officer of the deck is by his side, glasses in hand, inquiring:

"Where away?"

Then he, too, sees it, and by it is informed of another vessel's presence near him on the dark ocean. Then comes an anxious time when with strong glasses he strives to tell the color of that faint light, for he is as yet informed only as the other vessel's whereabouts at the moment and knows not which way it is going nor what manner of vessel she may be. This last is what the light soon reveals, for if it be white it is the masthead light of a steamer, but if it be red or green the absence of a white light reveals a sailing vessel. If it be the red and green lights, commonly known as the side lights, that the officer of the deck most intently watches, for by them he can tell which way the vessel is going. If her red light shows, he knows that her port side is toward him and she is crossing to his left. If it is her green light, her starboard side is toward him and she is crossing to his right; but if both the red and green are showing she is heading directly toward him. Then he knows by these warning lights where the other vessel is what she is, and in what direction she is going, and he known in a flash of time whether she is on his track or whether she is crossing it in smaller distance. But all this is not enough, however, to avoid collision, for both he and the officer on the other vessel must know exactly what to do and what the other is going to do. He must know, so to speak, on just what track to notice and on just what track the other vessel will switch to avoid him. This is settled by fixed rules which are the same the world over, and are known to all men who follow the sea. They are called the "rules of the road."

The rules of the road say that when two vessels are coming toward—that is, to say, on the same track—each vessel shall turn off to the right far enough to avoid the other; that when two vessels are crossing—that is, when their tracks would cross each other, the one which has the other on her starboard (right) hand must turn to starboard (the right), and go behind the other vessel, while the latter keeps on her track, of course, and that is when a vessel does not always get out of the way of a sailing vessel, a vessel at anchor or disabled, or a vessel with another in tow.

These the lights tell, in the darkest night, which way the ships are going and what kind of ships they are, while the rules of the road tell, both for night and day, in which direction the ships must turn to keep out of each other's way. If a vessel has another vessel in tow, she carries two masthead lights instead of one, and when a vessel that anchor she has no side lights or masthead light, but a single white light made fast to a stay where it can be seen from all around her.

The Enormous Sun, Arcturus.

If the earth were situated midway between the sun and Arcturus, it would receive 6,180 times as much light from that star as it would from the sun. It is quite probable, moreover, that the heat of Arcturus exceeds the solar heat in the same ratio for the spectroscope shows that, although Arcturus is surrounded with a cloak of metallic vapors glaring violently far more extensive than the sun's, yet, smothered as the great star seems in some respects to be, it rivals Sirius itself in the intensity of its radiant energy.

If we suppose the radiation of Arcturus to be the same per unit of surface as the sun's, it follows that Arcturus exceeds the sun about 375,000 times in volume, and that its diameter is no less than 62,350,000 miles. Imagine the earth and the other planets constituting the solar system removed to Arcturus, and set revolving around it in orbits of the same forms and sizes as those in which they circle about the sun. Poor Mercury! For that little planet it would indeed be a jump from the frying pan into the fire, however, as it rushed to perhelion. Mercury would plunge more than 2,500,000 miles beneath the surface of the giant star. Venus and the earth would perhaps melt like snow flakes at the mouth of a furnace. Even far away Neptune, the remotest member of the system, would be bathed in torrid heat.—Popular Science Monthly.

The North Pole Visiting South.

For the past seven or 20 years the geographers and astronomers have suspected that, on account of a "tilting" in the earth's axis, the latitude of all places on the earth's surface is gradually changing. A few years ago (1892) the astronomers decided to make a "test case" of the matter, and now report that the theory is correct. For example, they have proved that Berlin was 51 feet nearer the pole in September, 1892 than it was in March of the same year. If Peary and Wallman will only be patient, the pole will come to them!—St. Louis Republic.

Pugnacious Blackie.

Professor Blackie had a large share of pugnacity in his composition, and a curious instance of it is given in this same account by himself. "As a boy," he said, "I was always antagonistic to school fights; pugilism had no fascination for me. I well remember a lad, over some small squabble, saying to me, 'Will you fight me?' 'No,' I replied, 'but I will knock you down,' and immediately did it, amid great applause."

HE COMMANDED THE EMPRESS.

Worth's Word Regarding Her Costumes Was Final—Once Exception.

Worth was admitted to the Tuileries whenever he had something fresh to show her majesty. He would arrive there early in the morning and lay out the new toilets and stuffs he brought with him in a small room near her bedchamber. He would then withdraw, leaving his assistant behind him to give all the explanations that might be demanded. On other occasions the empress, who possessed a great deal of taste, would send for him to discuss the various fashions which he had laid before her. But he would rarely change his mind, and it was almost impossible to obtain from him the slightest modification in his dresses.

As a rule, it was the sovereign who had to submit to the will of the man dressmaker. When the trying on came, he was ushered into the presence of her majesty as soon as she had put on the dress. At a glance he detected the slightest imperfection and instructed his assistant how to remedy it. He would never allow the empress to wear a costume the effect of which was not what he expected.

A curious anecdote on this point is related by The Gaulois. The Comtesse de Montijo, mother of the empress, was always a strict observer of court ceremony, and it was Worth who had the making of her dresses. She ordered them "décolletés," and being afraid of catching cold she wore a kind of transparent "maillot" to protect her arms and shoulders. The empress had often begged her not to wear low dresses, pointing out that at her age she might well wear high ones, but the countess would not give way. Thereon her majesty sent for Worth and warned him that if he made any more low dresses for her mother she would withdraw her countenance from him. The countess protested, but in vain, and Worth for once obeyed orders.

He employed over 800 hands. His stock comprised the richest and most variegated collection of silks, satins and stuffs to be found anywhere. One of the Lyons silk factories worked solely for him. He had a certain talent for designing and drew a sketch in colors of the toilets he invented. Later on he employed an artist to paint his dresses in an album, which will remain in his family as a precious relic. The fall of the second empire affected him deeply, for he was a staunch imperialist. Every year he sent to the empress in exile a nosegay of violets tied up with a ribbon bearing her name in golden letters. He had his own peculiar way of dressing his customers, and his fashions were absolutely original. He was a great lover of jewelry, and his fingers were always covered with diamond rings. He had visited all the capitals of Europe, and there was hardly a personage of mark whom he had not come across. His memory was prodigious and only equaled by his discretion.

He was as generous as he was rich, and there was not a philanthropic institution to which he did not subscribe. During the siege he turned his apartment in the Champs Elysees into an ambulance, where he supported 25 soldiers sick or wounded. Numbers of persons who had seen better days were relieved by him in the most delicate manner. Charity never appealed to him in vain. His good deeds made him popular, and his name will be found in most of the memoirs of the period. The Goncourts allude to him several times in their "Journal," and Mme. Octave Feuillet, widow of the romancist, gives an amusing account in her "Souvenirs" of how, when she wanted a dress for a court ball at once, he improvised one for her in a couple of hours. The rapidity with which he could turn out a costumes at a moment's notice was one of his many talents which his rivals tried in vain to imitate with success. He left behind him two sons, who appear to have inherited their father's capacities.—London Globe.

Awkwardness and Spurs.

It is pitiful to see a man who can not ride and whose feats are necessarily confined to a beaten track appear in spurs. If he were going for a walk, it would not matter, for then he would only cut his boots. But it is to be dreaded that before his return he will have lacerated his horse, and if he should chance to tumble off scoured his brand new saddle.

It may be doubted how far it is advisable, even for first rate riders, to arm their heels as a mere point of dress on all occasions. A good horse will do his best without having his sides wounded. When he flinches, either he is not properly asked or he distracts himself. Nevertheless the spur has many uses, of which he who understands them certainly ought to avail himself.—"The Arabian Horse," Major General Tweedie.

Farinelli was so idolized by his admirers that it was of him an English lady once exclaimed: "One God! One Farinelli!"

MARY THE BONNIE QUEEN.

A Hid Hampered Possible Beauty That Questions Supremacy Even to the Throne.

Victoria is without the best queen of Great Britain and Ireland ever boasted of

MARY OF MODENA.

rightful heir to the throne is the living representative of the house of Stuart, the Archduchess Maria Teresa of Austria-Este Modena, popularly known as Mary of Modena. Her indirect descending to her pretensions, is as follows:

Henrietta, youngest daughter of Charles I, married Philip, duc d'Orleans, and their daughter, Anne Marie, was wife of Victor Amadeus, duke of Savoy and king of Sardinia. Then there were three generations of male issue, all kings of Sardinia, and Mary, daughter of the last of them (Victor Emmanuel II), married Francis, duke of Modena. Their daughter, Maria Teresa, who was born in 1849, is Queen Mary III and IV and is, of course, the true titular queen of the throne. She in 1868 married Prince Ludwig of Bavaria and has a son, Rupert, who was born at Munich in May, 1869.

As for the descendants of James II, the society looks on that branch as extinguished. The last was Henry IX, duke of York, cardinal and bishop of Frascati, who died in 1809.

The theory of the Chapter of the Order of the White Rose is that of divine right. Mary of Modena has a true claim to be queen of Great Britain and Ireland and an prescription for the order does not admit the right of parliament to change the succession.

"We have succeeded to a substantial extent," says a member of the order, "in refuting the calumnies of such historians as Macaulay concerning the Stuart family and have already shown that James I was an abler, stronger man than is generally supposed. Yes, it is through his granddaughter, Sophia, that Queen Victoria traces her title, while that of Queen Mary is from Henrietta, daughter of Charles I, and I need hardly say that the latter is the better pedigree. We are a body to whom the idea of monarchy is a cult. We have not the least desire to remove Queen Victoria from the throne. Indeed I may say that the most of our working funds to support her, although, of course, we do not consider her title to the throne well founded."

The Chapter of the Order of the White Rose is now eight years old, and its leading spirits are Francillon, the novelist, and the Hon. Mrs. Greville-Nugent.

JOHN TYLER'S SON JOHN.

He Was the President's Private Secretary, but Is Now Old and Forgotten.

The son and namesake of John Tyler, tenth president of the United States, still lives in Georgetown, where a mile from the White House, where he once was prominent and powerful as his father's private secretary. He is now old, poor and well nigh forgotten, and is confined to his bed owing to the failing health of old age. He resides in a neat but plainly furnished brick house in Georgetown and is attended by attended by his faithful daughter. President Tyler was twice married, and the present John Tyler was the issue of his first marriage to Letitia Christian, who died a year and a half after Vice President Tyler became President Tyler, owing to the death of William Henry Harrison after a few months' retirement from the White House President Tyler married Julia Gardner, who died July 10, 1889, and four of whose children by President Tyler still survive.

The present John Tyler inherited none of his distinguished father's ambition and very little of his ability. He was President Tyler's private secretary for some time and was intimately acquainted with Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun and other intellectual giants of the time. He was approached many times by men who offered him large sums to use his influence with the president and other high officials. He says that he scorned all these offers, but that he could have made $1,000,000 in six months had he been disposed to

JOHN TYLER.

use his position in the manner his tempters desired. At the time President Tyler vetoed the bank bill, thus reviving the old law of 1789, which placed all the revenues of the government directly under the control of the president, one New York bank offered Private Secretary Tyler $25,000 if his bank were named as agent of the government.

Young Tyler was the last presidential private secretary to serve without salary, and he relates that the day he left the White House he was practically penniless and was compelled to sell his watch to a friend in order to secure $50. During the war with Mexico he raised and equipped a regiment at his own expense, he says, and a grateful country rewards him with a pension of $8 a month. Congress has been asked to pass an especial act for his relief on the ground that he was the last private secretary to serve without pay, but nothing has been done thus far.

In 1830 a sailing car was tried on the South Carolina railroad. Its trial trip was made with 15 gentlemen on board. When going at the rate of 12 miles an hour the wind veered suddenly and it was turned at the same, and the party was greatly disappointed.

THE GREELEY COLONY.

A Happy People and a High Standard of Prosperity Already Attained.

The Greeley colony was composed of the best elements of eastern population, and the first and most important lesson it teaches is that people of this class are responsive to such a call as Mr. Meeker put forth. He did not appeal to the instinct of speculation. He pleaded for new institutions and aimed at high ideals, and he found that men of culture and of means were ready to co-operate heartily in such an undertaking. This fact lends encouragement to those who are hoping for great things to come from the development of the arid region.

The site of the Greeley colony was not well chosen, or at least it did not in all respects meet the expectations of those who selected it. They were therefore unable to realize all their plans. They made some serious miscalculations. For instance, they estimated the cost of their canals at $20,000, while the actual cost was more than twenty times as great. Fruit culture was mentioned in the prospectus as certain to be an important industry, but the soil and climate proved unsuitable. The dream of an improved household economy, based on a plan for co-operative bakeries and laundries, also proved delusive. There were other disappointments, but the fundamental claims of irrigation were all vindicated at Greeley, as they have been wherever and wherever brought fairly to the test.

A few years of intelligent labor brought a high degree of average prosperity, based upon substantial foundations. Even the severe panic of the summer of 1893 did not materially disturb those foundations. During those trying weeks, when mines and smelters shut down and banks and stores closed their doors, water, soil and sunshine continued to do their perfect work in the Union colony. Greeley seemed like an oasis of prosperity in a desert of despair. The farmers received as the reward of the summer's labor more than $1,000,000 in cash for the single item of potatoes. But this is the chief crop of Greeley after the necessities of life have been provided for, and the wide reputation and handsome financial returns won for the Greeley potato illustrate the wisdom of a specialty crop of the highest quality.

Greeley's civic institutions are like her potatoes. They represent the best standard available and are the pride of the people. To sell any kind of intoxicating liquor within the boundaries of the Union colony invalidates the title to the soil. This is one of the original plans which worked well, and the schools, churches, libraries and lyceums are all in keeping with this high standard of public morals. A careful study of the development of Greeley, alike in its social and industrial aspects, would throw much more light upon the problems of arid America, but this cannot be entered upon now.—W. E. Smythe in Century.

A Fortune In a Dust Bin.

On the 18th of November, 1894, Julia Marie Tanies died at Orsay, bequeathing 1,500,000 francs to the city of Paris for certain charitable objects. But where was the money? The notary informed M. Pou belle of the testamentary disposition of the deceased, but stated that the funds were not deposited with him. He knew they existed, however, for he had had them in his hands. A visit was paid to the lady's house, but nothing was found in any of the drawers, desks, etc. A rigorous search was instituted, with no better results. No doubt a robbery had been perpetrated.

The prefect of police commenced an investigation, while the search on the premises was still carried on. Every nook and cranny had been ransacked, all except a dust bin. This was now dragged forward. It felt very heavy. On the lid being lifted the contents were examined, and there, buried among a litter of rubbish, lay the sum of 90,000 francs in gold and nearly 2,000,000 francs in title deeds and other papers. The search was long one, but the result was decidedly worth all the trouble.—Patriote.

Classified.

"From this time on," announced Mr. Everett Wrest, "I am an agronite."

"What in thunder is an argonite?" asked Mr. Dismal Dawson.

"Argonite," explained Everett, with a pitying smile, "is derived from argon, which this paper is now persuading says is a new element in the air which its name means 'no work.'"—Cincinnati Tribune.

Smart Money.

As a legal phrase the words "smart money" means exemplary or vindictive damages in excess of the injury done. Courts allow such damages only when a defendant's conduct has been peculiarly outrageous. The term has appeared frequently lately, though it were synonymous with "indemnity," which is by no means the case.—New York Times.

WOLCOTT GIBBS, CHEMIST.

He Is the New President of the National Academy of Science.

Professor Gibbs, who is the new president of the National Academy of Science, is one of the most versatile Americans in the United States. He is a son of George Gibbs, the famous ratiocinator who sold to Yale his great collection of mineralogy. He possessed since 1823, and at Louis Wolcott Gibbs, son of Oliver Wolcott, who was secretary of the treasury

WOLCOTT GIBBS.

during the administrations of Washington and John Adams. Professor Gibbs was born in New York city Feb. 21, 1822, was graduated from Columbia college in 1841 and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, in 1845.

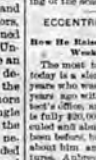
He then went abroad, where he spent 1½ years studying chemistry in the laboratory of Heinrich Rose, Berlin, and Heinrich Rose of the University of Berlin. For five more months he enjoyed Liebig's instruction in organic chemistry, and Regnault's lectures on physics in the College of France completed his studies abroad. From 1849 until 1863 he held the chair of physics and chemistry in the College of the City of New York, and was then elected to the Rumford professorship, Harvard, where he taught chemistry, heat and light. He was one of the originators of the famous Union League club of New York, is a member of numerous American scientific societies and an honorary member of the German and London chemical societies. As an industrial investigator in chemistry and physics he has no superior in the United States.

The National Academy of Sciences is composed of 100 men eminent in the scientific world. As the members die new ones are secretly elected to keep the quota at 100. Applications for membership are not permitted, and no prominent scientist is aware when the honor of being an academician will be conferred upon him. At the recent meeting in Washington Dr. Barnard gold medal was awarded to Lord Rayleigh for his discovery of argon in the atmosphere. Professor Gibbs will be installed president at the October meeting of the academy in Philadelphia.

ECCENTRIC ARTIST BEARDSLEY.

How He Raised His Income From $1.75 a Week to $20,000 a Year.

The most talked of artist in the world today is a slender, frail young man of 21 years who was earning $1.75 a week a few years ago with a T square in an architect's office, and whose income at present is fully $20,000 a year. He is pushed, ridiculed and abused as few artists have ever been before, but the whole world is talking about him and buying his grotesque pictures. Aubrey Beardsley was born in Eng



AUBREY BEARDSLEY.

land, and his family was "desperately poor," as he expresses it. "The ends would not meet, no matter how hard we pulled upon them," he says.

From boyhood Beardsley had a taste for drawing, but was more ambitious to make a name in literature. At the age of 15 he went into an architect's office and devoted his salary of five shillings a week to the support of the family. The peculiar and fantastic forms used with in architecture fascinated him, but the routine work before him was not at all to his taste. The architect compelled him to earn his salary, however, and Beardsley left the office a careful, correct and conscientious draftsman.

His soul received an advance in wages of 2 shillings a week for art training, and one evening he made an eccentric black and white sketch with a few strokes of his pen. It pleased him very much and the idea came to him that pictures of the kind would create a sensation if properly placed before the public. He showed several drawings to Pitts, who went so well pleased with them that he commissioned Beardsley to illustrate his play "Salome." This brought Beardsley considerable notoriety, which became of world-wide proportions when he and a few other eccentric young men hewed the famous Yellow Book, illustrated by Beardsley, and succeeded in getting it to all newsstands on both sides of the Atlantic. About every paper gave the book a notice of some kind and many of them reproduced Beardsley's drawings. The result was that orders for pictures came in every mail and he now has more work than he can do. Covers for books, theatrical posters and illustrations for novels are turned out by the industrious young artist in great numbers, and the Beardsley family no longer is "desperately poor."

Beardsley is a very clever talker and has a wide knowledge of literature. He speaks several languages, is well versed in art and is considered a good musician. He has also written a number of novels—several of which have been considered in the flames—but he still has hopes of doing something notable in literature as well as art.

Speakers of the English Language.

Gladstone computes that the national speakers of the English language have increased from 15,000,000 to 100,000,000 during the last 100 years, and that they will number 120,000,000 by the end of the year 1900. At that rate of increase, which is unrivalled with century, such speakers will include not less than 400,000,000 by the end of the year 2000.

Paid a Forfeit to Change His Religion.

A million florins was the penalty recently paid by the Austrian Baron Rothschild for the privilege of changing his name to Jew, who married a Catholic wife. His action in his will imposed the condition that if he became a Catholic he should forfeit a million florins, which he has just paid the money.

Burning Or Freezing.

Whether you're scorched with fever or chilled with a deep seated cold, the same medicine will cure you.—

Dr. C. C. Roc's

For The Liver and Kidneys.

Pleasant to the Taste.

It does not cause constipation, but breaks chills, prevents fever, purifies and thickens the blood, corrects the liver, cleanses the stomach and improves digestion, creates an appetite and quiets the nerves.

At all druggists and general stores.

CULLEN & NEWMAN,
Sole Proprietors,
Knoxville, Tennessee.

NO MORE EYE-GLASSES,

No More Weak Eyes!

MITCHELL'S EYE-SALVE

A Certain Safe and Effective Remedy for

SORE, WEAK and INFLAMED EYES,

Producing Long-Sightedness, and Restoring the Sight of the old.

Cures Tear Drops, Granulation, Sty Tumors, Red Eyes, Matted Eye Lashes

AND PRODUCING QUICK RELIEF AND PERMANENT CURE.

Also, equally efficacious when used in other cases of Inflammation, Fever Sores, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Burns, Piles, or where Inflammation exists. MITCHELL'S SALVE may be used in strengths.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AT 25c CENTS.

A GRAND OFFER!

FREE MME. A. RUPPERT'S **FACE BLEACH**

MME. A. RUPPERT

Mme. A. Ruppert, the Face Specialist, 6 & 8 Jones Alley, New York City.

Dear Madam: I appreciate the favor you have done me in sending me a sample of Ruppert's Face Bleach. I have used it according to directions, and am pleased to say that all of those spots have disappeared, and my complexion is now perfect. Congratulations are showered upon me on every hand, and I will send to you at once for a full size package. I am, very truly yours, Mrs. Langtry.

In every case of Freckles, pimples, moth, sallowness, black specks, acne, grease, blackheads, or any discoloration or disease of the skin, my wonderful Face Bleach will give a better complexion in two to three days than all the cosmetics in the world. Will send it safely postpaid to plain wrapper on receipt of $1.00, or sent C. O. D. if desired

Fertilizers for Fall Crops

should contain a high percentage of Potash to insure the largest yield and a permanent enrichment of the soil.

Write for our "Farmers' Guide," a 160-page illustrated book. It is also full of useful information for farmers. It will be sent free, and will make and save you money. Address,

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau St., New York.

THE WALLER CASE.

A Spice of Interest to Be Added.

WALLER AND WETTER IN DISREPUTE.

One a French Prisoner and the other Liable to Lose His Job

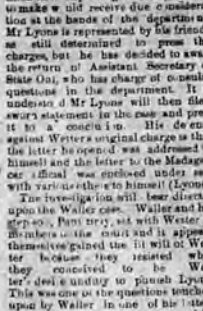
WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—A spice of interest is to be added to the Waller case by an investigation of Colonel Wetter, who was Waller's successor and is the present consul at Tamatave, Madagascar. This interrogation is the result of charges made by Charles T. Lyons, a resident of Brooklyn, N.Y., who was temporarily in Madagascar on business last September. Mr Lyons went to the island as the agent of a Boston firm of dry goods and it is alleged incurred the hostility of Wetter through the latter's part in taking the place he necessitated a man who was a personal friend of Wetter's.

Wetter had Lyons arrested on the charge of opening mail addressed by the consul to the governor of one of the provinces of Madagascar and at his trial insisted upon sitting as Lyon's judge as well as acting as prosecutor. Lyons became so convinced that he was doomed to imprisonment through the process now at work around his last that he left the island before the trial terminated. He claims to have notified the state department promptly of what he had done and to have had charges against Wetter and complaints that his charges until recently have received no attention from that quarter.

The State Department authorities explain the fact that no acknowledgment had been made of Mr Lyons' communication by saying they did not know of his having one until it reached here recently in his arrival in Brooklyn. It was stated at the same time that Mr Lyons had now been notified that any charges he might have to make would receive due consideration at the hands of the department. Mr Lyons is represented by his friends as still determined to press the charges, but he has decided to await the return of Assistant Secretary of State Oni, who has charge of consular questions in the department. It is understood Mr Lyons will then file a sworn statement in the case and press it to a conclusion. His defense against Wetter's original charge is that the letter he opened was addressed to himself and the letter to the Madagascar official was enclosed under seal with various other letters to himself (Lyons).

The investigation will bear directly upon the Waller case. Waller and his stepson, Punt Terry, sat with Wester as members of the court and it appears themselves gained the ill will of Wetter because they resisted what they conceived to be Wetter's desire unduly to punish Lyons. This was one of the questions touched upon by Waller in one of his letters to his wife which were intercepted by the French authorities, and the fact, it is asserted, accounts for Wetter's alleged subpoenas in defending Waller's rights.

Mrs Webb Montgomery of Hattiesburg, is spending a few days with her parents, Mr and Mrs D Hirsh Dalton, in this city.



"Could I Have another Glass of that HIRES' Rootbeer

Tell the children at meals that Rootbeer is their favorite drink. Tell them to ask for it when they are hot or tired. Tell them you have it in the house. Tell them it's nothing harmful.

The Chas. E. Hires Co., Philada.

A JEALOUS LOVER.

Objects to Attentions Paid His Sweetheart.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., September 4.—A sensational tragedy occurred in the eastern part of this city tonight, in which Albert S. McDowell, a prominent young lumberman, was shot and mortally wounded by John Sneed, the oldest son of Judge Joseph W. Sneed, of the circuit court.

For several years Sneed has been paying attentions to Miss Troy Collins, a stenographer for the Greer Machinery Company, and is quite jealous concerning her.

A few days ago James B. McDowell, a brother of A. S. McDowell, and formerly connected with the Greer Machinery Company, met Miss Collins on the street and walked two blocks with her. Sneed saw him after he left the young lady and approaching him, began abusing him for paying her attentions. McDowell walked away from Sneed, telling him that he had too much respect for Miss Collins to engage in a street quarrel about her.

A S McDowell, who only knew Sneed by sight, was driving past the residence of the Collins girl early tonight and saw Sneed sitting on the veranda. He called Sneed to the sidewalk, and repeated the message from his brother. Sneed asked McDowell what he had to do with it, at the same time placing his hand on his hip pocket. McDowell jumped from his buggy, grasped Sneed's right hand and knocked him down. Sneed got to his feet, pulled his gun, and placing it within three inches of McDowell's stomach, fired.

The wound is considered fatal by the physicians.

Delights in cookery attend the use of Price's Cream Baking Powder.

BIG FRE IN BOSTON.

It is Believed the Loss Will Reach $150,000.

BOSTON, 8 pt. 4.—A disastrous fire broke out shortly after 5 o'clock this morning on pier 1, East Boston, owned by the Boston and Albany railroad and soon spread to the adjoining piers and warehouses. Piers 1, 4 and 5 were burned and warehouses 4 and 5 were wholly destroyed. Several dwellings near by also caught fire. Almost the entire fire department of the city is called to the scene as well as the department from Winthrop and two fire boats. About 9 o'clock store No. 8 caught fire and burned rapidly. Fifteen cars and a large amount of freight were destroyed and it is believed the loss will reach $350,000.

MRS E E DAVIS, of San Miguel, Cal. says: "I am trying in a measure to repay the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for the great good their remedy has done me. For years I was a constant sufferer from weak lungs and bronchial asthma. My rest at night was disturbed by a hacking cough, so that I felt miserable the greater part of the time. Many remedies recommended by friends did me no good, some of which proved suitable to my case. I did not experience any beneficial results until I began taking Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. After two bottles I felt the large size have been used I am pleased to state, my health is better than it has been for years. The soreness has left my lungs and chest and I can breathe easily. It has done me so much good that I want all who are suffering from lung troubles, as I was, to give it a trial. For sale by J M Kimbrough.

9 1 ddw 1m

NOTICE.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Chancery Court of Lauderdale county, by decree made May 19th, 1896, and recorded in minute book No. 6, page 511, I will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, at the court house in said county, on

Monday, October 7, 1895,

the following property to-wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of the south east quarter of northwest quarter of section 20, township 6, range 16 east, thence west 20 chains, thence south 8 chains, thence south 57½ degrees, east 3 chains and 20 links, thence south 8 chains, thence north 78 degrees, east 3 chains and 15 links, thence 74 degrees east 3 chains and 15 links, thence north 20 degrees, east 2 chains and 8 links, thence north 6 chains and 25 links, thence east 9 chains and 22 links, thence north 4 chains and 2 links, in section 20, township 6, range 16, east, containing 20 acres more or less.

This September 4th, 1895.

ELIZABETH STEVENS,
Guardian Mary Stevens.

Sept 5 2w

Carroll County Cyclone.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 4.—A report has just reached here that thirteen houses at Huntingdon, Carroll county, were demolished by a cyclone at 9:30 a. m. today. One man is reported seriously injured.

MRS S A Kell, of Pomona, Cal., had the bad luck to sprain her ankle. "I tried several liniments," she says, "but was not cured until I used Chamberlain's Pain Balm. That remedy cured me and I take pleasure in recommending it and testifying to its efficacy." This medicine is also of great value for rheumatism, lame back, pains in the chest, pleurisy and all deep seated and muscular pains. For sale by J M Kimbrough, Druggist.

9 1 ddw 1m

HOMESTEAD NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT JACKSON, MISS., July 25, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Circuit Clerk of Lauderdale county, at Meridian, Miss., on September 7th, 1895, viz: Benjamin F. Fairchild, of Meridian, Miss., H. E. No. 10,867 for the west half southwest quarter section 19, township 3 north, range 15 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Marion Taylor, Will Taylor, John Ellis, Frank Jackson, all of Meridian, Miss.

SIDNEY K. WILSON, Register.

July 31

HOMESTEAD NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT JACKSON, MISS., July 8, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Circuit Clerk of Lauderdale county, at Meridian, Miss., on September 26, 1895, viz: Prince Earnest, of Meridian, Miss., H. E. No. 9955, for the south east quarter south west quarter section 27, township 5, north range 14 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Sam Smith, Sam Smith, Tom Floyd, Oliver Park, all of Enterprise, Miss.

SIDNEY K. WILSON, Register.

8 14 6

HOMESTEAD NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT JACKSON, MISS., August 12, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Circuit Clerk of Lauderdale county, at Meridian, Miss., on September 26, 1895, viz: Harris E. Fulton of Meridian, Miss., H. E. No. 10,852, for the south west quarter north west quarter and west half south east quarter and southwest quarter southwest quarter, section 7, township 5, north, range 16 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: R. F. Hollowell, Jno. Fulton, Taylor, Frank Knight, all of Deer Creek, Miss.

8 28 6t ROBERT E. WILSON, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Jackson, Miss., Aug. 19, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Circuit Clerk of Lauderdale county, at Meridian, Miss., on October 5, 1895, viz: Stephen T. Trawick, of Meridian, Miss., H. E. No. 9276, for the n w ¼ s w ¼ sec. 29 T. 8 N., R. 16 E., and joining farm on the n w ¼ s w ¼, sec. 29, and e ½ e ½ n w ¼, sec. 30, T. 8 N., R. 16 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: the deRichard Burries, Pleas Clinton, George Crockett, Lewis Burton, all of Meridian, Miss.

ROBERT E. WILSON, Register.

8 21 6t

CITATION NOTICE.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

To the Warrior Coal Hollis Railroad Company Mercantile Trust Company of New York City, and to the unknown holders of any of the bonds of the Warrior Coal Hollis Railroad Company, if other than the

You are commanded to appear before the Chancery Court of Lauderdale county, Mississippi, at Enon, on Monday, 9th day of September, 1895, then and there in said court of said county, to answer the bill of complaint of W. T. Tunnebrel, et al, vs. the Mercantile Trust Company, of New York City, et al., wherein you are a defendant.

This 15th day of August 1895.

B. V. WHITE, Clerk.

WALKER & HALL, Sol's for Compl'ts
aug 17 d14w

CITATION NOTICE.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

To William Cole, Defendant.

You are commanded to appear before the clerk of the Chancery Court of Lauderdale county, on the 2nd Monday of September, A. D. 1895, at Enon, to defend the suit in the Chancery Court of said Lauderdale county, of Jelie Cole, wherein you are defendant. This the 29th day of July, A. D 1895. B. V. WHITE, Clerk.

J. M. HARWELL, sol. for compt'n.
aug 6 w4t

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,

LAUDERDALE COUNTY.

A special term of the Chancery Court of Lauderdale county, Mississippi, convening September 19th, next, continuing as long as business may require.

Given under my hand and seal this 19th day of August, 1895.

W. T. HOUSTON, Chancellor.
aug 27 d7w4t

CITATION NOTICE.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

To J. E. Morris, Defendant:

You are commanded to appear before the Chancery court of the county of Lauderdale, in said state, on the first Monday of November A. D. 1895, to defend the suit in said court of Mrs. Fannie E. Morris, wherein you are defendant. This the 30th day of August A. D. 1895.

B. V. WHITE, Clerk.

W. W. HENRY, Sol. for Compt.
d1t w3t

HOMESTEAD NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT JACKSON, MISS., September 4, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made at Meridian, Miss., before Circuit Clerk, on October 19, 1895, viz: Gilbert Hall, of Meridian, Miss., H. E. No. 10,871, for the SW ¼ NW ¼, sec. 7, T. 5 N., R. 15 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Jackson Tims, Thomas Fyfer, Charles Clark, George Wilson, all of Meridian, Miss.

SIDNEY K. WILSON, Register.

9 4 6t

For Letter Heads, Note Heads, Bill Heads, Envelopes, Circulars, etc., etc., call on John M Kimbrough, Druggist, Fifth street.

9 1 ddw 1m

C. C. BARBOUR, MARION CANTON, MISS.

RACKET.

C. C. BARBOUR, NEW YORK CITY.

Our trip to New York was a great success. Cum & C $20,000 worth of Bargains from Japan, China & the Great City. Time and space fail me to tell the tale. Do U want Bargains. Cum quik. To our immense stock will be found Shoes, Corsets, Gloves, Hard

A Tin ware, Hosiery, Notions, Hats, Jewelry, Laces, Millinery, Stationery, Dry Goods

Everything One May Think of Useful or Ornamenta

For personal wear or House furnishing.

LISTEN

Axes	58c	Machine Oil	3c
Brass Butts	1c pr	Mincing Knives	9c
Bicycle Hose	9c, 15c, 24c	Oxford Bibles, large	$1 50
Bicycle Caps	10c, 15c, 25c	Pull shirts to fit at	25c doz
Curling Irons	4c	Pie plates	2½c
Corset Steels, 5 hook	5c pr	Rogers' XXI, guaranteed	25c
Curtain Poles, 5 ft, cherry, ebony and oak	10c	Spool silk, 4 (wire)	1c
Dress Stays	1c doz	Shopping bags	24c
Drawing Knives	35c	Silver napkin rings	10c 25c
Egg Beaters	7½c	Serim & drapery goods	
Embroidery and Lace from Broadway		Side combs, silver & gold	10 49
Four un-hand Trays, 41 size		Safes, 5 ft, 36 by 80	
Genuine Silv Umbrellas	59	Stove polish	2c
German Mourning Pins	2c box	Tea, 25c lb, strainers	9c
Good Screw Driver	24c	Tacks	1c, 2c, 3c doz
Hat and Bonnet Pins	4 doz	Try on new crop spices	10c
Hotel Goblets, heavy	5c set	Vinegar	15c gal
Hosiery and Underwear in		Wash basins	10c
Ink 2½, Mucilage 3c		12 Langtry hair curlers	5c
Jewelers' Vises	10c	12 real kid curlers	25c
Letter Paper 5 X 7 24 qr		12 imitation do	10c
Lace Curtains	49c pr	4 in scissors	3 10c
Linen Collars	5c	3 pen holders, with pens	5c
Lemon and Vanilla Ex	5c, 10c, 15c	24 in steel gloria parasols	49c
Lamp Chimneys, 1 & 2	5c	141 school copy books	5c
		10c cake chocolate	5c

C OUR NEW YORK GOODS ROLLING IN

BARBOUR BROS

Front Street, Meridian, Miss

Canton and Crystal Springs New York Office 551 Broadway

East Mississippi Female College,

1101 23rd Ave., Meridian.

All departments complete. Twenty-sixth Session begins Sept 11. Send for catalogue.

T. B. HOLLOMAN, Pres.

Aug18—eod tf

The Toledo Sunday Journal of January 6

under the head of "Town Topics," contains the following clipping, which is only additional testimony to the superior excellence of an Indianapolis production.

Toledo has long been noted for producing celebrities of all kinds. The latest one is a traveling man who has the States of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, and covers them all with his wheel alone. The gentleman is W T. Newbegin, of the Paragon Refining Company. He has, during the last summer ridden over 4,000 miles of country roads, and has had to use the facilities of ordinary travel but twice during that period. He rides a Waverly light roadster, and has had no trouble excepting a puncture on two occasions. It will be observed that the wheel can be used in more ways than simple for pleasure and racing.

Did you ever examine the Waverly? Their claim for its superiority has never been disputed.

McDADE & WALKER, Agents

MERIDIAN, MISS.

WHY SEND ABROAD? - - -

When you can get the best advantages [illegible] here at

- - - East Miss. Female College

All departments complete. Excellent [illegible]
Twenty-sixth session begins Sept 11. [illegible]
For particulars address T. B. HOLLOMAN, [illegible]

DR. I. C. HOLLINGER'S SANITARIUM.

MORPHINE, OPIUM AND WHISKEY

GUARANTEED TO CURE IN FROM 3 TO 10 DAYS

No money required until after cured. Cases that have failed to be cured in other like institutes prefered. DR. I. C. HOLLINGER.

Aug14—eundwkly3 Meridian, Miss.

MILLSAPS COLLEGE, JACKSON MISSISSIPPI

For the Higher Education of Boys and Young Men

BEAUTIFUL LOCATION. Jackson, the capital of the State, is easily accessible by four lines of railway. The college campus commands a commanding elevation, with perfect drainage and admirable health conditions. The very finest educational advantages are offered. The members of the faculty are thoroughly competent and progressive men in their several departments. The students are constantly under superior moral and in their several departments. The students are constantly under superior moral and intellectual influences. Expenses very moderate. Many of the students, by boarding themselves, reduce the cost of living below $6 per month. Next session begins September 20, 1895. For Register and other information, address

[illegible] President W. B. MURRAH, Jackson, Miss.

Miss Lyons, of Hattiesburg, is spending a few days with her parents, Mr and Mrs D Hirsh Dalton, in this city.

Co-Operation in Manufactories.

To the Editor of The News:

Co-Operation, under proper management, pays and pays well. This is illustrated in South Carolina factories and in other States. In Mississippi, it can be made to pay largely. We have many advantages, all we need is to secure confidence and utilize our resources.

As an evidence of what can be done, attention is called to the amount of money paid into the various Building and Loan Associations, including the foreign agencies, in Meridian. The Mechanics' collects, we understand, about $10,000 a month; the Savings, say $8,000, and the People's, $5,000, which added to the receipts of agencies, will swell the amount up above $25,000.

A similar plan might be adopted to organize a manufacturing company. Let the shares be $25,000 each; payable in monthly installments of $1 each. Now 1000 shares be subscribed for; some taking one, some two, some five or ten shares each, till the proposed stock of $25,000 is reached. When it is shown that it is a paying investment, there will be no trouble in quardrupling the stock.

Meanwhile, let a committee be appointed to examine into propositions to furnish local habitations, machinery, etc, and take stock in payment thereof. With these things in shape, we can soon demonstrate the will and ability of Meridian to do for itself what it has been waiting to be done by foreign capital.

L. A.

Dyspepsia is banished by food cooked with Dr. Price's Baking Powder.

Kemper County Circuit Court.

The Circuit Court of Kemper county convened at DeKalb last Monday, with Judge S H Terral on the bench, and Hon Jas H Neville, district attorney, looking after the interest of the state. The business of the court was concluded by Tuesday evening, and all of the jurors discharged; every case on the state docket tried, and the following parties convicted of felonies were sentenced, to-wit: Charlie Dean, convicted of manslaughter, sentenced to the penitentiary for five years; Ed Barbour, convicted of an assault with intent to kill and murder, sentenced to the penitentiary for three years. The grand jury returned sixteen bills of indictment, and reported at 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday that they were through with their labors, and were discharged. This is the shortest term of court holden in the county since the war.

Last August while working in the harvest field I became overheated, was suddenly attacked with cramps and was nearly dead. Mr. Cummings, the druggist, gave me a dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy which completely relieved me. I now keep a bottle of the remedy handy.—M. BUSNELL, Centerville, Va. For sale by J. M. Kimbrough, Druggist. 9 1 ddw 1m

Notice

All persons who desire to apply for the State Pension, are hereby notified that they can procure the blanks at my office. Said application must be filed with Chancery Clerk on or before 1st Monday in September next.

B. V. WHITE, Clerk.

aug 18 d1t w6t

Shipped to Dalton, Georgia, for Interment.

The remains of Mr Thos A Tinsley the unfortunate brakeman who was killed near Sandersville Monday afternoon by falling from a box car, were shipped to the former home of the deceased in Dalton, Ga., last night. The remains were accompanied by the members of the man's family.

Mrs Emma A Tinsley, the wife of the dead man, desires to express through The News her appreciation of and thanks for the many favors extended to her by sympathizing friends and the railroad officials.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F J CHENEY & CO, Toledo O Sold by druggists, 75c.

The largest and cheapest line of fine school suits for boys is to be seen at Lowe H. ABEY, Fine Clothier.

THE SUPREME BENCH

HIGHEST HONOR WITHIN THE REACH OF THE AMERICAN LAWYER.

Personality of the Men Who Compose the Court of Last Resort—How Powerful Than Congress or the President—Distinctive Traits of Justices.

No greater honor could well be bestowed upon an American lawyer than membership in the supreme court of the United States, and yet so modest are the pecuniary emoluments of the position that more than one man of the law has declined a proffered appointment to the bench, the salary of the chief justice being but $10,000 a year, while associate justices get only $10,000.

Now, almost any lawyer worthy to be a member of the highest judicial tribunal of this republic can earn more than the greater of these sums annually, particularly if his practice be before the courts in any of the great cities of these days. The people of the United States are always interested in this court as a whole and in its members as individuals. Just at this time it is somewhat greater than usual by reason of the recent deliberations upon the constitutionality of the income tax. The people have been watching the supreme court more closely during its consideration of this subject than during its deliberations upon any other question that has come up since the war.

Owing to the peculiar circumstances that have arisen at this time and which have made reconsideration necessary, after one

JUSTICE JACKSON ON THE BENCH.

outgiving from the court upon the subject by a partial bench, the record and personality of Justice Jackson of Tennessee, whose presence was necessary to the sitting of the full bench, are of most present interest. Howell E. Jackson is one of the most recent accessions to the supreme court. He is a thorough Democrat, though his appointment was made by Benjamin Harrison just before he resigned the presidency to Grover Cleveland. Mr. Jackson was born at Paris, Tenn., on April 8, 1832. His college training was received at West Tennessee college, from which he was graduated when but 16, and the University of Virginia, where he afterward took a two years' course. At 20 he was graduated from the Lebanon Law school and in 1856 began practice at Jackson, Tenn. Three years later he went to Memphis, where he practiced for 20 years, when he returned to Jackson. Twice he was appointed to the supreme bench of his state and in 1880 was elected a member of the legislature. In 1881 he was sent to the United States senate, and as a member of that body he became a close friend of Benjamin Harrison. In 1889 Senator Jackson resigned, having been made a United States circuit judge by President Cleveland. His appointment by President Harrison to an associate justice of the supreme court came in March, 1893.

Mr. Jackson is a small man—smaller even than Mr. Shiras, and they two of all the present bench are physically nonaggressive. Mr. Jackson's complexion is hectic, his form is thin and wasted, but his eye is keen and bright, and despite his physical weakness his appearance is hardly that of a man of 63, although that is really his age. Mr. Jackson is not poor by any means, he and his brother, General W. H. Jackson, being accounted the wealthiest men in Tennessee. His father-in-law, W. G. Harding, is the owner of the famous Belle Mead stock farm. During the war Mr. Jackson held a civil office under the Confederacy.

Justice Jackson sits at the extreme right of the bench. Next him comes Justice Henry Billings Brown, smooth shaven, 59, of New England birth and Michigan training, both of which have left traces upon his personality. Yet it has been said of him more than once that he resembles Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, the polished man of Delaware, at present representative of the United States at the court of St. James. Next to Justice Brown sits Justice Horace Gray, 67, also a native of New England, where he resided until appointed in 1881 by President Arthur. Next to Justice Gray sits Justice Stephen J. Field, the oldest and most remarkable man now sitting on the bench. Mr. Field is of the famous family of that name, his brothers being Cyrus W., who laid the Atlantic cable; David Dudley, the codifier, and Henry M. the divine and journalist, now the only survivor of the family save the justice. Although an Englander by birth, Field, but he went to California in 1849, where he was a member of the legislature when that meant carrying "shootin irons." He was appointed in 1863 by President Lincoln and has been shot at both before and since his appointment.

Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, who was much talked about when appointed by President Cleveland in 1888, site next to Justice Field. Mr. Fuller was born in Maine, though he went to Chicago in 1856, where he was for 25

Justice John Marshall Harlan of Kentucky, big, stalwart, smooth shaven and bald, comes next and after him Justice David Josiah Brewer, a nephew of Stephen J. Field and a native of Smyrna, Syria, where his father was a missionary. The justice was a lawyer in Leavenworth, Kan., when appointed. Justice George Shiras, who sits next to Justice Brewer, was a Pennsylvania lawyer when appointed in 1892 by President Harrison and served a number of terms in congress. Next to Justice Shiras comes Chief Justice Fuller, who also sat on the supreme bench, as did many Democrats, with no sanction from the people. He is a native of Maine and was appointed by President Cleveland.

WHAT BECOMES OF WRECKS.

How a Sunken Steamer Ships to the Bottom of the Sea.

In looking at the ocean the mind almost instinctively turns to the fate of the ships whose wrecks are found their resting place therein. If the reader were appointed to inspect the bottom of the drained sea, he would be sure to look at once for some remnants of this kind, overwhelmed by storm and battle.

Fancy has depicted these vessels as thickly strewn over the bottom of the ocean, and at times as suspended in the depths, unable, on account of the density of the water, to find their way down. But all we know of the conditions of the deep leads us to believe that the vessel sinks to the bottom straight away. In a few hours, at most it reaches its everlasting place and is ready for the swift destruction which awaits it.

When it reaches the bed of the sea, it must in part sink into the ooze, which everywhere is deep. Quickly the creatures of the sea who, by long existence in fields where food is scanty, have learned to avail themselves of every chance of subsistence, seize upon all the organic matter which fortune has sent to them. Even the masts and the other woodwork will shortly be honeycombed and weighted down by encrusting forms.

If the reader could traverse the field whereunto come the shot riddled ships of Trafalgar, he would probably be surprised at the little change to be observed in the landscape. Each wreck would most likely appear as a low mound of debris, in which it would be difficult to trace the semblance of the stout craft which waged the greatest sea fight of all time.

Ships of European peoples have been for centuries finding their way to the floor of the ocean. Probably over 100,000 vessels have met this fate since the time when our race first began to spread throughout the world. Yet by far the greatest part of these have fallen upon the shallows near the shore, where the swift currents and rapidly moving debris are likely to aid in their destruction and burial.

How swiftly they disappear in these conditions may be judged by the experience of the diver who has sought for sunken treasure. Almost invariably, after 100 years or so have passed, they find that the craft is quite lost to sight. Far more money has been spent in such explorations than has been won from them.

Curiously enough, the most permanent records of man's empire of the seas are being written in the ashes from the coal fed fires of the steamships. This waste is in its nature indestructible, and the mass of material contributed in any one year to the ocean bed is to be reckoned by the million tons. In time all the great ship routes will be paved with this debris, which will be built into the rocks, to remain as the most enduring physical monument of man's sway upon this sphere.—New York Advertiser.

A Business Boy.

Detroit street boys are on the make whenever the opportunity offers, and they go about it in a business like way. Not long ago the wind picked off a gentleman's fine silk hat, and whirling it aloft left him bareheaded on the corner.

"Here, boy," he called to an urchin near by, "get my hat for me."

"What are you offerin'?" inquired the boy.

"I want my hat," exclaimed the gentleman. "I'll give you 10 cents."

"What's it worth?" the boy inquired.

"It's a new silk one that I just gave $8 for. I'll give you a dime if you'll skip out and get it for me."

"I guess not," replied the boy, turning away. "I ain't in the business of furnishin gents with $8 silk hats for 10 cents. Gimme 10 per cent on the value for salvage, mister, and away I go. Do I git it?" and the boy stood expectant till the gentleman nodded.—Detroit Free Press.

Befuddled.

"No," said the pensive maiden, "it is impossible that this engagement should last longer. I thought I loved you once, but I know better now. Can you forgive me?"

"Well, I should say not," hissed the young man, making a grab for his hat. "For more than a year—all for you—I have not been to a picnic; I have played no billiards; I have not taken a drink; I have turned the cold shoulder on every girl that has tried to flirt with me. How am I going to get paid back for all the fun I have missed? Oh, yes, I'll forgive you—I don't think."—Indianapolis Journal.

Light of Other Days.

"The Light of Other Days" was written by Alfred Bunn, a theater manager of London. The song was given to Balfe, who introduced it into his opera, "Maid of Artois." On the first presentation of the opera the song took the house by storm and was repeated five times before the audience would permit the opera to proceed.

The Southern Railway

will give greatly reduced rates for the following occasions:

19TH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT

G. A. R.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 11-14, 1895.

BATTLEFIELD ENCAMPMENT

SONS OF VETERANS

Knoxville, Tenn., Sept 16-19, 1895

DEDICATION OF THE CHICAMAUGA-CHATTANOOGA

NATIONAL PARK,

Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept 19-20, 1895.

The Southern Railway reaches all of the above points, its schedules are convenient and quick, and the service is of the highest standard.

For dates of sale and full information address any agent of the Company.

We Employ Young Men

to distribute samples, etc., at residences. Salary $75 per month and expenses, or commission, if preferred. Permanent position to right parties. Spare hours may be employed profitably. Write at once, stating age, and enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. DOMINION MFG. CO., 355 Dearborn St., Chicago.

We employ men in part payment for a high grade bicycle. Spare time may be employed profitably. Write quick for our special proposition. Address, with stamp, ACME CYCLE COMPANY, ELKHART, IND.

Young Ladies employed on the same terms.

If here or where nearby they cannot be well recommended. Write for particulars.

ACME CYCLE COMPANY, ELKHART, IND.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The best salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Lowry Lilly Co.

P. P. P.

PRICKLY ASH, POKE ROOT AND POTASSIUM

Makes Marvelous Cures in Blood Poison Rheumatism and Scrofula

PIMPLES, BLOTCHES AND OLD SORES CATARRH, MALARIA, KIDNEY TROUBLES and DYSPEPSIA

P. P. P. purifies the blood, builds up the weak and debilitated, gives strength to weakened nerves, and restores the whole system to health and happiness where sickness, suffering and misery before prevailed.

For primary, secondary and hereditary syphilis, for blood poisons, mercurial diseases, rheumatism, scrofula, and for all blood and skin diseases, for chronic ulcers, fistula, old sores, carbuncles, boils, tetter, eczema, erysipelas, and for any and every impurity of the blood, whether it be in the form of pimples, blotches, or the worst forms of scrofula, P. P. P. is the treatment par excellence. It is the most powerful blood purifier in the world, and makes the most perfect, speedy and permanent cures in all cases.

Ladies whose systems are poisoned and whose blood is in an impure condition, should use P. P. P. Many ladies who were formerly benefited by the use of Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, testify to the wonderful merits of P. P. P.—Priestly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium.

Swanton, Vt., January 14, 1895.
Messrs. Lippman Bros., Savannah, Ga.: Gentlemen—I have used P. P. P. for a disease of the skin, which I had for years, and which no doctor or medicine could cure. I have taken over six bottles of P. P. P., and consider myself entirely cured. I have recommended it to others and will always do so. It has also relieved my wife of a severe case of blood disease. Yours truly,
CAPT. W. H. HUFF,
Attorney at Law.

Sold in Most Towns Solid Fist.
ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

LIPPMAN BROS.
PROPRIETORS,
Lippman's Block, Savannah, Ga.

NEW - NOVELTIES
OF ALL KINDS

Pay Cash or Trade For Old Gold or Silver

—NO CREDIT FROM THIS DATE.—

—AT—

G. W. MEYER,
THE JEWELER.

LARGEST IN THE SOUTH.

Our Fall Stock.

We venture the assertion that our combined stock of goods, in the aggregate, will exceed by far anything in this country. Our business has assumed such magnitude that it has become necessary for one of our firm to be in the markets continually. Our advantages grows as our business grows. And we enter upon this fall campaign this season much better prepared to satisfy our patrons than at any period of our mercantile career. We expect to do the largest business we've ever done, and take special occasion to thank the people all over this section and in the city, for the tangible evidence they've given us of their appreciation of our methods and plans.

From North and East

Our goods are coming in daily. We are opening them up fast as possible, and Dress Goods, with very few exceptions, are much lower than last fall.

Silk Dress Goods.

We can but briefly indicate the character of Silks that will figure prominently in the dress trade this fall. Satin Duchess in black and colors. Peau de soie effects. Brocades in a wide variety of Styles, fancy stripes, gros grain and Satin stripes. Designs in great variety. Combination of colorings are more pronounced than new shades in new productions. Many rich effects and entirely new Taffeta styles are lovely, many of them very lively in effect. Changeable effects will also be popular, as also Pekin in striped effects.

To Him That is Thirsty.

We say come and quench your thirst, without money and without price. A fountain of ice water flowing from early morn till night, all for the benefit of every man, woman and child that may call our stores. The right line of ladies' $2.00 fine Kid Shoes ever exhibited, made by Zeigler Bros., equal to any $2.50 shoes sold. They just can't be beat.

Here's a Combination

That has a combined value that just wipes up, cleans up, knocks into oblivion, every other combination in boys' suits. Listen! An all wool, cassimere suit, in 3 ages from 7 years to 14 years, with an extra pair of pants, splendid shirt waist, and a good cap to match, for just $2.50. This entire combination for $2.50. Only look at this suit and you'll be convinced. This is a regular record breaker.

Ziegler Among the People.

The name Ziegler is known to every household in this country. This make of shoes have been sufficiently tested. They has no superior. We now have them just from the factory in Men's, Ladies', Misses' and Children's. All the latest styles. Ziegler's Shoes are always the same in quality.

Missionary Shoe Work,

"If possible," Missionaries should be put in the field to teach people how to treat shoes. My, my! how they are treated, it's a shame. No make can stand it long, except Ziegler's. Some kind-hearted women wear them for over a year.

Wanted by October 1,

300 boys from 4 years old to 14, to wear our all Wool Cassimere Suits, with an extra pair of pants. Nice Shirt Waist and good Cap flung in. All the whole combine, boys, and all, for $2.50.

Autumn Shadows

Are now approaching, nature will soon exchange her dress of emerald green for a gown of gold. To meet the demands incident to the change, the ladies will find Autumn Dress Goods on our counters, all new and extremely attractive.

Raw Silks Advancing.

Raw Silks are advancing, but ours were bought long before the advance, and prices will rule lower than that of any past season, some of our new purchases coming in daily.

Now, Sammie.

School will soon open, and you must sorter change your appearance. One of those suits for $2.50, with an extra pair of pants, nice waist and a cap to match, thrown in, gives you in the lining. You'd better hurry up, too for they'll soon be sold.

Boys' School Suits.

We know the time is close at hand when the boys must start to school, and they must be provided with also school suits. We know this would be just as it is, and we made up our minds to sell them their suits. We sell a Cheviot Suit, the very thing you want, at $1.50. This is the best suit you ever saw for the money—only $1.50 for an excellent school suit.

It's Strange, but True.

That we can sell such a Boy's Suit as we do for $1, and it's the same of the Cheviot Waist, we sell at 25c. No such values ever offered before.

Our Cloak Room.

Is now about completed, and one of the most attractive lines of these goods are now being arranged. Some beautiful things in them this season, and distinctively new.

Mr. I. Marks

Continues to forward by freight and express many new, novel acquisitions to our retail stock. It will soon be overflowing with attractive and desirable things entirely new.

Nearly everything in dress goods greatly reduced in price from last season.

Per Capita Increased $14.75.

A bale of cotton last season brought from $22.50 to $25, the same bale of cotton of same weight, brings this year showing a net gain of $14.75. Gentlemen's suits that we sold last season at $10, we now offer at $7. Boys' suits worth $4 last season, $2.50 this season. Every man that produces and sells a bale of cotton this fall, has his per capita increased $14.75, with a reduction upon nearly everything he and his family consume. The boys' suits we sold last season at $2.50, we sell now at $1.50. Let us all smile one time, granting and complaining under such conditions is ugly.

Good Times! Good Times!

Plenty of corn, plenty of molasses plenty of potatoes, plenty of hogs plenty of peas, hay, fodder, turnips, pumpkins, dried and preserved fruits fat cattle, sheep, grain, fowls in abundance, splendid health and the per capita increased to 14.75 to every man, woman and boy that has produced a bale of cotton. So excuse some sloug and boy everyone of your boys one of our $2.50 suits, with an extra pair of pants, good shirt waist and an unsullied cap thrown in, or one of boy's suits at $1.50. If you can't afford this, do get him one of our $1.00 suits.

Combination of Interest;

One that will be of interest to the boys. It knocks out, clean out, clear out, all other combines. An all wool cassmare suit, extra pair of pants, nice shirt waist and a good cap to match for just $2.50.

Clapp's Make.

Clapp's celebrated make of men's high grade shoes are known all over the United States. They are an acquisition to any shoe stock. Beautifully finished, best material employed and durability, always satisfactory. We have them in Mikado, Yale Harvard, Daisy and Roman toes. Also Police styles, in Harvard lace, and Congress, best calf and cordovans. All hand sewed, and equal to any shop made goods.

Marks, Rothenberg & Co.

You will send me by mail one pair Zeigler ladies, $2 grade of shoes, size 4½. Don't want anything but Zeigler's. This is a specimen of the orders we get for this shoe.

Tremendous Stock.

We have the largest stock of first-class shoes ever brought to this country. Every style known.

Look Hear Mamy!

Did yer no it hant long afore they free schules guine to open, and did yer see what Marks, Rothenberg & Co. are guine to sell boys' suites at only $2.50 fur a good suite, and they fling in an extra pare of pance, a good shurt waste, and the blamdest, goodest cap you ever seed. Mother I'm not anxous to git to schule, fur I'm moderately informed any way; but if I'm guine, I wants one of them suites.

Fully two Carloads.

Fully two carloads of hats in our stores, embracing every kind and quality. Dunlap goods in all the latest shapes. Hats for men, youths, boys, and children—novelties in caps—tremendous stock and much cheaper than formerly.

Dress Goods and Trimmings

Are now coming in at lively rate, and hands are busy, the goods are beautiful, and the prices are low.

MARKS, ROTHENBERG & COMPANY.

Finest Trains in the South

73 Miles Shortest Birmingham to [illegible]
68 " " New Orleans to Atlanta's
99 " " Chattanooga to Cincinnati.

Queen & Crescent Route,

SOLID VESTIBULES

NEW ORLEANS,
BIRMINGHAM, CHATTANOOGA
—AND—
CINCINNATI.

DIRECT ROUTE TO LOUISVILLE
Through sleeping cars to
Philadelphia and New York
—AND TO—
Jackson, Vicksburg and Shreveport
Connections to
Texas, Mexico and California.
Via New Orleans via Shreveport
C. H. ARMSTRONG,
Gen'l Pass. A't, Cincinnati.

SCHEDULE.

	A. C. S.	
No. 1 arrive	Meridian	5:20 a. m
" 3 "	"	9:30 p. m
" 2 leave	"	10:00 p. m
" 6 "	"	6:45 a. m
	M. O. & N. E.	
No. 1 leave	Meridian.	5:30 a. m
" 3 "	"	10:50 p. m
" 5 arrive	"	9:50 p'm
" 6 "	"	3:15 p. m
	A. & V.	
No. 1 leave	Meridian	6:00 a. m
" 2 arrive	"	9:40 p. m
	S. V. & V. R. R.	
No 63	Arrives	10:20 p m
No 60	Leaves	4:45 a m

NIGHT - SCHOOL

Opens Monday Night, September 9th. $30 pays for a Business or Shorthand Course at

Wyatt's - Business - College.

Arithmetic and Plain English also taught. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

9 6 3t.

DR. M. WILMOT PRICE,

Practice Limited to Diseases of the

Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose.

Glasses accurately adjusted. Office Room No. 3, Starkweather building, aug 6 dawSm